

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

Vol. XIX.—New Series, No. 699.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1859.

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## NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

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Tickets for Reserved and Numbered Seats (if taken before Five o'clock), 2s. 6d.; Platform or Central Seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d. To be had at 55, Strand.

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21st March, 1859.

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The ANNUAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, April 5th, at the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN'S CHAPEL, CLAY-LANDS-ROAD, CLAPHAM-ROAD.  
The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, of Craven Chapel, will preach the ANNUAL SERMON at Twelve o'clock.  
The PUBLIC MEETING in the Evening, at 6.30.

THE FOUNDATION STONE OF CLIFTON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, ASYLUM-ROAD, PECKHAM, will be LAID by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., at Three o'clock, on MONDAY, 25th March. An ADDRESS will be delivered by the Rev. JOHN BURNETT, of Camberwell.  
A TEA MEETING will be held at Five o'clock, in ARTHUR-STREET CHAPEL, OLD KENT-ROAD; after which Mr. MORLEY will preside at a PUBLIC MEETING.

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This Company was formed in the early part of 1858, for the purpose of trading between Lisbon and the Portuguese Settlements on the West Coast of Africa, and between Lisbon and

the Azores, and Lisbon and Algarve. The Directors consist of English and Portuguese Merchants, who have been long established in Lisbon, and they, together with their own personal

The floating stock at present consists of the following Screw Steamers, built in England:—The Africa and Don Pedro, each of 1,000 tons register, and the Donna Estefanilla, of 850 tons.

employed in the African service; the Acoriano, of 600 tons register, in the trade between Lisbon and the Azores; and the Tejo, of 165 tons register, on the short service to Algarve. The Government of Portugal has granted to the Company various

exclusive privileges, as well as a bonus at starting, together with annual subventions for the conveyance of the Mails.

very fallacious, and are usually so far beyond what is substantially realized, that the Directors, as business men, prefer to rest their claims for public support simply upon the following

1st.—They have started the undertaking themselves, and they hold, and intend to hold with the Trustees, two-thirds of the whole Capital actually invested, at the

there only remains \$9,000. Stock to offer to the public. That amount will shortly be required to complete the purchase of additional vessels called for by the increasing tonnage.

2nd.—They decline to receive any remuneration whatever for their services (and have passed Resolutions to that effect), until they are able to announce a good Dividend

3rd.—The Company is conducted with the same scrupulous economy which would characterize any properly managed private business. The whole examined

Lisbon, including Office Rent and Salary to Secretary, do not exceed 250*l.* per annum; and all Accounts are sent monthly to London for inspection and approval.

4th.—The manager, who holds 6,000 in stock, and who is familiar with the Trade and with Shipping, as well as the Agents, are paid a Commission on the amount of business they transact, and on the profit of the Com-

5th.—The Company will hold practically a monopoly of the Trade and will gradually and prudently extend its

operations to meet their wants. It may be stated in passing, that the Line to the Azores, which was the Branch first established, is at the present moment having 25 new Coast Guard vessels ordered, and the

paying 20 per Cent. per Annum, and that the ships which have already sailed for Africa, have been unable to take all the Cargo and Passengers which offered.

6th.—The Company receives an Annual Subsidy of 18,000, from the Portuguese Government for the conveyance of Mails, and it has ample time allowed (with only a nominal Penalty) for the performance of the service.

It has also received a Bonus of 6,000*l.*, which, with the Annual Subsidy, will tend materially to increase the Dividends.

7th.—As the vessels are all full-rigged ships, and have only Auxiliary Steam power to be worked in calms and light winds, they have consequently a very large capacity for Cargo and Passengers, and are suited at

8th.—The principal object which the Company has in view is to develop the vast natural resources of the Portuguese Settlements in Western Africa. The

Malachite Copper Mines in Western Africa are already doing a great deal to employ able-bodied men, who would in all probability have been otherwise disposed

of as Slaves; and the work connected with that undertaking, which must be materially expanded by means of a rapid and regular communication, will become an instrument for aiding the spread of

civilisation. As may be expected, Steam communication will open out various other channels of employment, and will lead Capitalists to invest, not merely in the Minerals of Africa, but in the soil itself. The

Line of Steamers, therefore, now established, while it promises a very liberal return to the Shareholders, will materially aid the cause of freedom, and of necessity

bring to light many other sources of wealth hitherto unknown. When it is considered that the African Line has only been in operation four months, and that the Steamers have been full each way with Goods and

Passengers, some idea may be formed of the profitable nature of the future Trade when the whole Lines are in active operation and have been fully established.

of Shares they offer will be more acceptable to the Public than if tendered with any minute calculations as to profit. The amount which they, with the Trustees, hold, is a proof that

they feel satisfied that the undertaking, while it cannot fail to yield a handsome return to all who invest in it, will tend very materially to suppress the Slave Trade, and open out new and vast fields for the growth of Cotton and other channels of Com-

merch, which will prove sources of wealth not merely to Portugal, but also to England; and they hope to receive the support of English Capitalists to the very limited extent

Applications for Shares may be made in the annexed form to Messrs. HUGGINS and ROWSELL, Threadneedle Street, who will furnish any other further information which may be

required; or to the Agents of the Company, Messrs. W. S. LINDSAY and Co., 8, Austin Friars, London, March, 1859.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE  
UNION MERCANTILE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

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of \_\_\_\_\_

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Association when called upon to do so.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Date \_\_\_\_\_

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 699.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1859.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### MATTERS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF CHURCHMEN.

WE are fully aware that any advice we might give to Churchmen on the subject of Church-rates would be thrown away. We are not going to try the experiment. There are, however, some points worth considering by them which even we may suggest. We will pretend to no friendliness of motive, simply because every profession of that sort has been treated hitherto with scornful incredulity. Let us be set down, if so it please the advocates of the compulsory system, as bitter enemies of the Church of England—yet something may be learned even from an enemy.

As a matter of fact, the House of Commons, supposed to represent the opinions and will of the people of this country, especially when they are not biased by aristocratic leanings, have again affirmed the principle of Sir John Trelawny's Bill, by a majority of seventy-four votes. It is obvious enough to every one who has watched the progress of this question in Parliament during the last few years, that this is no chance division, likely to be set aside by subsequent votes. Say, as some do, that it has not been brought about by the legitimate opinion of the country, but by the action of the Liberation Society upon the constituencies. What then? Unless public opinion can be roused to drown the voice of that "small section of the community" who have managed to obtain control over a large majority of votes in the House of Commons, *cui bono* any further opposition? Last session, the Lords were to smash the fictitious agitation. Their vote against the principle of abolition was large enough to effect that object, if the agitation were really fictitious. But has any collapse followed? Can anybody seriously pretend that Sir John Trelawny has lost an inch of his ground in consequence of that vote? If the Lords, as is likely enough, reject the Bill a second time, is there any good ground for believing that the existing House of Commons, if it should last long enough, will be more favourable next session to the adoption of a compromise than they have hitherto shown themselves? Or, should an appeal be made to the constituencies, can any one reasonably hope that the number of Liberal members returned to the new Parliament under a pledge to vote for the abolition of Church-rates will be sensibly, if at all, diminished? To what good end, then, is the termination of the controversy to be delayed?

Mr. Griffith, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Drummond, and others, deprecate the concession of abolition, because, they say, it is only a part of a political programme, which aims at the ultimate separation of the Church from the State. Let this be admitted, what follows? Surely this—that so far as the adherents of that programme are concerned, every attempt to compromise the question is hopeless. If the opposition to Church-rates be really due to their indefatigable activity, and if it be a matter of fact that, spite of the most open and candid confession of their designs, they can command a decisive majority, is it not childish to hope that they will consent

to have their demand for abolition pared down to suit the views of the minority? It is a plain deduction from the repeated allegations of Churchmen, that no concession, inconsistent with the principle of Sir John Trelawny's bill, can be either coaxed out of, or wrung from, those who, it is alleged, are at the bottom of the movement. The question, therefore, for Churchmen to consider is, whether, with no prospect before them of reversing the majority in the House of Commons, either in the present or in proximate Parliaments, and with no hope of changing the demand for abolition into an acceptance of a compromise, the Church of England is likely to gain anything from a postponement of a decision which cannot ultimately be averted. It is a question, of course, for them to decide;—for it is the position of their church exclusively that is involved in the decision.

The further and even indefinite continuance of the controversy might be politic, if the strength and progress of the "political Dissenters," as they are called, could be thereby deteriorated. But, the truth is, the Church-rate question is a powerful lever in their hands. It provides a constitutional occasion for advocating their principles, not only in Parliament, but in every parish in the kingdom—and it supplies, at the same time, the requisite stimulus. Indeed, not a few look forward to the abolition of Church-rates with something very much akin to apprehension. For ourselves, we care not to speculate how that measure may probably affect the party to which we belong. It is more to the point to observe that, *regard being had to our ulterior purpose*, the present state of things is unquestionably one of great positive advantage. In proportion as a settlement is deferred, our prospects grow brighter and brighter. Every discussion familiarises the public with our views, and puts them in a light which casts no discredit on them. Every year we find ourselves considerably advanced. Not a division takes place on the question of Church-rates which does not strengthen our general position. So that we really have no motive for hurrying on the conclusion. Were we attached to the State Church system, we should be infinitely more anxious to concede abolition than we now are to force it. The existing system answers our purpose quite sufficiently to make us regard its continuance for awhile without any serious concern. They who obstinately obstruct the passing of Sir John Trelawny's Bill are really helping most effectually to play our game.

If this be so, and if we are conscious of it, why, it will be asked, do we display so much alacrity in pushing forward our measure? The reply is easy—because we must win either way, but we should prefer to win in the way which is most agreeable to our own feelings, and most conducive to the maintenance of social peace. We who have adopted as our great object of political life the enfranchisement of the Church from secular bonds, have ever recognised the fact that the end can only be attained by a tuitional process which will bring the bulk of the intelligent and religious portion of the community into harmony with our views. This tuitional process must exert itself either from without or from within or both. So long as Church-rates last, it operates from without—that is, Churchmen are sure to be made unwilling auditors of truths which they do not relish, but which yet find an echo in the innermost recesses of conscience. The compulsory system, as we have intimated, furnishes us with a pulpit, commands for us an audience, and gives force to our arguments and appeals. But should that system be abolished, sensible as we are that our movement would be in danger of suffering a temporary collapse, we are not less convinced that instruction would reach the minds of Churchmen from another quarter—namely, from within. Experience and events would teach them much more persuasively than we can, and make them, moreover, willing disciples. They would learn self-reliance, and would associate it,

after awhile, with independence. They would soon feel disposed to smile at their former fears. They would acquire some knowledge of their own strength, wherein it resides, and how it may be best applied. They would get a taste of liberty, and long for more of it. They would find out how liberty and self-sustentation are inseparable. These are the hopes we base upon the success of Sir John Trelawny's Bill. It would allay agitation, but it would not stop enlightenment. It might change the teachers, but it would not alter the lessons taught. It might make us less important, but not the end we have in view.

The worst thing, however, which Churchmen can do for themselves, or rather for their system, is to identify Church-rates with tithes—and accustom the public so to regard them. Do they wish to be taken at their word? If not, let them cease to describe as an immemorial property, a mere right to levy a tax where a majority of the parishioners assent. But this, as we have said, is their concern far more than ours. Never was battle fought more blunderingly by the Establishment than this Church-rate battle. The advocates of the existing system have been obstinate where they should have yielded,—have yielded where their resistance should have been firm. Still, they may redeem themselves from much loss, if they only have the wit to know when they are beaten. But ecclesiastics never do. They are always on the look-out for impossibilities in their favour—and when, at last, they are compelled to give way, concession has ceased to have any grace. We commend these considerations to the thoughtful among Churchmen. Church-rates are doomed. Nothing but a miracle can save them, and no one but Mr. Newdegate, we suspect, will anticipate that a miracle will save them. It only remains to be determined now whether they shall be given up with a grace that will win respect, or whether they shall be clutched with a tenacity which, besides being impotent, will be contemptible.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS ON THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

The attempts to impede the progress of Sir John Trelawny's bill are not yet abandoned. It appears that Mr. Newdegate intends to move as an amendment upon the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair, for going into committee on the Church-rates Abolition Bill:—

That this House will resolve itself into a committee to consider the propriety of establishing in lieu of Church-rates, thenceforth to be abolished, a charge on all hereditaments, in respect of the occupancy of which Church-rates have been paid within the last seven years; such charge to be levied with the county rate at a uniform poundage of one penny half-penny in the pound of rateable value, the occupier being in all cases entitled to deduct from his rent the amount of the charge levied on his occupation, which will be paid to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty who shall be empowered to receive and administer the same for the purposes of Church-rates; and further, to consider the propriety of constituting the incumbent and churchwardens of each parish or district a corporation, having a right to claim from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in each year a sum equal to one year's charge on such parish or district, which they shall be empowered to receive and to administer, with the concurrence of the vestry, and under due supervision, as well as to receive and administer any moneys subscribed, or any benefactions given for the purposes of Church-rates, or in commutation of such charges.

Lord Robert Cecil, on the order for going into committee on the Church-rates Abolition Bill being read, will move:—

That it be an instruction to the committee to insert provisions in the bill to secure that if any persons shall make any voluntary contributions for the purposes to which Church-rates are now by law applicable, such contributions shall not be so applied except by persons having the authority of the said contributors for that purpose.

And in case the above instruction be carried, to move the following clause in committee:—

If in any parish or ecclesiastical district any person shall be desirous of making voluntary contributions for the objects to which Church-rates are now by law applicable, and shall pay the same over to the incumbent of the said parish or district, he shall, with the consent of such contributors, or the majority of them, appoint some person to apply such contributions to the said objects; and the person so appointed, and no other, shall so apply the said contributions; provided always, that nothing in this clause contained shall be held in any way to diminish the powers now by law vested in the bishop of the diocese or his archdeacon.



## THE SCOTCH ANNUITY-TAX.

The *Times* gives the advantage of its columns to a letter from Mr. Black, M.P., setting forth the hardship of the annuity-tax, which the hon. gentleman declares to be essentially as vicious as Ministers' Money in Ireland, which was justly abolished two years ago, or Church-rates in England which were doomed by a majority of seventy-four on Wednesday. Mr. Black says:—

The burden of the tax is much heavier than Ministers' Money was in Ireland or Church-rates in England. In many cases it is much heavier than the income-tax, which is 5d. on the pound of clear profit, but the other is 10d. on the pound of rent, whether there is profit or not, reaching in some instances to above 30% a year.

It is unequal. All the members of the College of Justice, forming a large portion of the wealthier members of the community, are exempt, and the burden is made to rest mainly on the tradesmen. Again, one-half of Edinburgh (my references are to Edinburgh, as I am best acquainted with it) is taxed; the other is free.

The tax, or three-fourths of it, was laid on surreptitiously, within the last fifty years, by a private bill, secretly concocted by the magistrates and the ministers, and carried through Parliament, no notice of their design to increase the tax having been given to the inhabitants.

It violates the conscience of scrupulous individuals. In one year 845 persons were prosecuted, numbers had their furniture sold, five were imprisoned; the most distinguished theologian in Scotland, Dr. Brown, had his furniture distrained and auctioned off, for the benefit of brother clergymen of another sect.

It endangers the peace of the city. The enforcement of the claims of the clergy, and the resistance of some of the more determined of their opponents, have given rise to tumults and rioting too serious to be quelled by the police, and it has been necessary to bring in the military and the dragoons to enforce the sale and carrying off the furniture pointed for ministers' stipend; and this opposition to law is considered not disgraceful, but praiseworthy. Should such evils be permitted to exist in any well governed country? A bill is now before Parliament for the purpose of putting an end to this disgraceful state of things, which, without interfering with the vested interests of the present incumbents, or trenching on any public funds, or doing injustice to any one, proposes to make arrangements by which future incumbents will receive the same revenues as their brethren of the Free Church, and 112% in addition. I hope that members of Parliament will look into this case, and, by their votes, promote the interests of true religion, the real prosperity of the Church, and the peace and good government of the capital of Scotland.

The bill, which was introduced by Mr. Black, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Baxter, stands for second reading at the morning sitting of this day (Wednesday).

## THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

In consequence of the late period at which the second reading of this bill came on Thursday night Mr. Dillwyn was under the necessity of postponing it till a future period. It is, we believe, fixed for Thursday, the 31st March. The extent of public interest in the subject is shown by the fact that up to Wednesday last no less than 460 petitions had been presented to the House of Commons in favour of the opening of endowed schools. Since that date petitions in favour of the bill have been presented from the following places:—By Mr. Briscoe, from a Baptist congregation at Cobham; Sir E. Perry, from the congregation of Salem Chapel, Devonport; Mr. H. Ingram, from members of the Congregational church, Red Lion-street, and of the General Baptist chapel, High-street, Boston; Mr. Tomline, from the Protestant Dissenters and others in Shrewsbury; Mr. Hadfield, from inhabitants of the city of Manchester in a public meeting assembled, and from other places; Captain Pryse, from congregations of Protestant Dissenters in various places, all in the county of Cardigan.

The following "case for the bill" has been published:—

Where the Founder declares his intention to confine his Charity to the members of the Church of England, no one can object to it: what is objected to, is the enforcement of certain legal doctrines, by which, although he has not expressed any such intention, it is nevertheless held that he must in contemplation of law be taken to have so intended.

1. If the word "religion," or any word of similar import,—not saying *what* religion,—appears in a Foundation Deed, the legal presumption is that the School is a Church of England School; the Trustees and Masters must be members of the Church of England, and the teaching must be that of the Catechism and thirty-nine Articles.

2. The case is not altered, although the Trust provides for other objects of a purely secular character. In the recent case of the Ilminster Grammar School, there was a trust for repairing the roads; but the Lords Justices decided that, inasmuch as the trusts included "godly learning," and the Schoolmaster was required to be an "honest and discreet man," no Dissenter could be allowed to remain in the trust.

3. In the case of Schools founded by King Edward VI., although "the Charters make no reference whatever to the religious character of the instruction" the rule appears to be general that the same law applies.—The Chelmsford Case, 1 Kay and Johnson, p. 543.

4. It appears to be the opinion of Sir W. Page Wood, V.C., that "foundations for instruction of any kind, at least down to the time of Charles I., involve necessarily religious teaching," and "such religious teaching must, so far as it goes, be the religious teaching of the Church of England."—The Chelmsford Case, 1 Kay and Johnson, pp. 564, 567.

5. The Bury St. Edmund's Case was that of a Charity for various purposes, including education, nothing being said as to religion. It was proposed that the Scripture Lessons prepared for the Irish National Schools should be read at stated school hours. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, V.C., refused to allow this, saying that education included religious instruction, and that this scheme "did not provide for religious instruction at all." "If education, of course including religious instruction, is to be provided for, I apprehend it must be according to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England." His Honour ordered that there should be "no master, mistress, or teacher who is not a member of the Church of England; and that no other course of religious instruction should be adopted than in conformity with that Church."

6. Although the Court is inclined to approve regulations exempting the children of Dissenters from attending Church or hearing the Church Catechism; it always requires that the Trustees and Masters shall be members of the Church of England; and in the cases (numerous) in which the Founder has appointed a "Visitor," the Court has no jurisdiction to compel the Visitor to assent to any exemption for the children.

It is hoped that the Legislature will not at this time of day be of opinion that "religion," "godly learning," and "honest and discreet men" are to be found only in the pale of the Church of England, and that those who dissent from her communion are therefore incompetent to administer trusts of which these expressions describe the qualification.

The present bill contains a clause expressly exempting the Universities and Public Schools, and has been revised with a view to confine its operation to meeting the practical injustice resulting from the above doctrines.

## THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.

The general body of Protestant Dissenting ministers of the three denominations—Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist—residing in and near the cities of London and Westminster, held a special meeting on Tuesday, the 15th inst., for the transaction of the following business.

It was resolved to petition the House of Lords in support of the Bill for Legalising Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. The petition adopted is as follows:—

That your petitioners are informed of the introduction into your right hon. House of a Bill for Legalising Marriage with the Sister of a Deceased Wife.

That your petitioners would pay absolute deference to the prohibition of such marriages if it could be shown to be founded on Divine law; but that, in the absence, as they believe, of any such prohibition in the Holy Scriptures, they cannot admit the interference of any merely human authority.

That, in the judgment of your petitioners, the legislative prohibition of such marriages is as cruel and mischievous as it is unauthorised; since it thwarts the tenderest affections, disturbs domestic happiness, and deteriorates social morality, to a degree already extensive, and in a process of continual augmentation.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your right hon. House to pass the said bill into a law.

It was also resolved to petition the House of Commons in support of the bill brought in by Mr. Dillwyn in relation to endowed schools. A petition was adopted in the following terms:—

That the recent decision of the Lords Justices of the Court of Chancery respecting the appointment of Dissenters as trustees to the school at Ilminster has filled your petitioners with surprise and anxiety.

That your petitioners regard this decision as an injurious and undeserved reflection on the integrity and competency of their co-religionists throughout the country, and believe that, if permitted to remain in force, it will, in the case of trusts similarly constituted, lead both to vexatious litigation and extensive waste of charitable funds.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honourable House to pass into a law the bill on this subject now, as they are informed, under your consideration, and so to relieve Dissenters from a serious injustice, by securing their eligibility as trustees of public educational charities, unless excluded by the express will of the founders.

## THE MEASURE FOR EXTINGUISHING DISSENT IN FRANCE.

The scheme to which we lately adverted has not as yet been formally promulgated, but is lying on the table of the *Conseil d'Etat*, or in the bureau of the Minister of Public Instruction. The *Patriot* gives the following additional explanation of its provisions, which appear to be both more odious and extensive than was at first supposed:—

As to the Protestant National Church, the first condition will be that no diversity of opinion should be permitted within its borders; and in the last gazetted appointment of a pastor we noticed that a departure was made from the usual method of announcement, and that a special clause was inserted, stating that the new pastor was to officiate and preach according to the acknowledged and prescribed confessions of faith. As the creeds of the Church are strictly orthodox, it will follow, as a matter of course, that the teaching of Socinianism and Rationalism, in any of their varied forms, must, from the promulgation of the decree, be discontinued. Regulations with respect to the capacity and the conduct of the clergy will also be revived. The Protestant Church, thus restored in doctrine and discipline, will obtain increased emoluments: the salaries of the clergy will be raised, and their outward circumstances otherwise improved, and it is expected that these temptations will bribe the Church to acquiesce in the other provisions of the decree—that no aggressive movements will be attempted, or be in any way patronised by the Church; no new congregations formed, and no new places of worship opened without Government permission; and generally, that as far as in her lies, the privileged Church will assist in carrying out the idea of unity, and of centralisation—discouraging all that propagandism, which now so greatly annoys the Government. As to Dissenters, they are to be subjected to the three following conditions:—1. A special authorisation—henceforth emanating directly from the Council of State—to be

obtained for each separate congregation. 2. The minister of such congregation is to be French either by birth or by naturalisation; no foreigners being allowed to officiate. 3. Besides being a Frenchman, every minister must be furnished with the diplomas of the theological Protestant State seminaries, exactly as if he were a minister of the official church. The Minister of Public Worship says—"It does not appear to me fair that privileges should be granted to Dissenters which are refused to the clergy of the recognised church; these must be French, and French diplomas are required of them, let the same conditions be likewise required of Dissenters." Should this law be enacted, it will be just tantamount to the suppression of very nearly the whole of the Protestant Nonconformist congregations in the empire. In fact, it would seem as if this was the real object of the whole plan; but we are not without hope that the representations now being made to the Emperor may have the effect of greatly modifying its provisions, if not of stopping it altogether. If, however, it should pass in its intended form, then, though our Protestant brethren will undoubtedly have to go through a season of great trial, yet we believe the scheme would ultimately prove unworkable, except by the exercise of violence, which Louis Napoleon dare not venture or sanction. It would probably prove more fatal to his ambition than the shots of assassins.

THE MILTON CLUB.—It has now been arranged that the club shall be kept up until the end of May, and that the premises at the back of the Club are to be sold.

THE CASE OF THE REV. A. POOLE.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed this day, at eleven o'clock, to deliver his decision on Mr. Poole's appeal.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Caledonian Railway held in Glasgow on Wednesday last, Mr. Maiklam moved an amendment,—"That, as soon as arrangements can be made, no systematic or predetermined work be done on this line on Sunday." The amendment was rejected, and the original motion, the adoption of the report, carried.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.—A Parliamentary return gives an account, in detail, of the expenditure of the vote for army chaplains, &c. Of the sum of 19,732l. voted for commissioned chaplains, 16,103l. goes to Protestants, and the remainder to Roman Catholics. The allowances to officiating clergymen to the troops in Great Britain are 6,573l. to Protestants, and 1,453l. to Roman Catholics. In Ireland 1,145l. is paid to Roman Catholic clergymen, and 2,493l. to Protestants. Abroad, the allowances to officiating clergymen with troops are 4,830l. to Protestants, and 1,146l. to Roman Catholics. The sum of 2,000l., inserted in the army estimate for the purchase of religious books, will be expended "in such manner as the Secretary of State for War may deem expedient." Another portion of the return shows the causes of the increase of 6,844l. in the estimate under the head of "Divine service." The sum referred to will be used as follows:—Increase of pay to Church of England chaplains, 571; appointment of five Presbyterian and nineteen Roman Catholic chaplains to the forces, 4,507l.; increase to the allowances of Presbyterian and Roman Catholic clergy to the rates granted to the clergy of the Church of England, 1,532l.; allowances to certain chapel clerks, &c., hitherto included in the barrack estimate, 104l.; contribution towards a church at Plumstead, Kent, 500l.; amount over-estimated, pending decision respecting the pay of certain chaplains, 144l. Total, 6,844l.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.—A deputation of Irish members on behalf of a Charter to the Roman Catholic University of Ireland, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday at his official residence in Downing-street. The deputation consisted of twenty-four M.P.'s: Professors Sullivan, Hennessy, Dunne, Dr. Burton Payne, and John Cahel Sprey. Mr. Maguire, M.P., stated the objects and wishes of the deputation, and adverted to the large sums of money which had been raised from voluntary sources to support the university, and he described its liberal and extensive course of study. He hoped the Government would consider this question on its own merits, and not as one involving any rivalry to the Queen's Colleges. After hearing one or two other members of Parliament, Mr. Disraeli said he was quite familiar with all the facts relating to the Catholic University. It had for a long time engaged his attention, and he had instituted minute inquiries respecting it. He could state distinctly that he did not believe this question ought to be regarded as one involving a rivalry to the Queen's Colleges, but as one which should be decided on its own merits. The importance of the university was evident, and he himself had always considered its establishment as a most memorable instance of the zeal and liberality of the Catholics of Ireland. He would submit the whole subject to the Cabinet, from whom it would certainly receive the utmost attention. Mr. Maguire having thanked him, the deputation withdrew. The reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was regarded by those present as favourable. [The *Banner of Ulster* says:—"It is understood that the Romish hierarchy will offer to Mr. Disraeli the votes of the thirty or thirty-five members—which would count sixty or seventy on a division)—under their control, so as to enable him to carry his Reform Bill, provided he consents to this *quid pro quo* arrangement."]

"RELIGIOUS" RIOTS IN INDIA.—The Government of Madras have furnished an account of the riot at Tinnevely, upon which we presume from the fact of publication they intend the public to rely. The story is told with much minuteness and with apparent candour, and will undoubtedly create a



great sensation at home. The line of conduct adopted by the officials involves the question of the future position of Christianity in India more distinctly than any recent incident. But there is a question involved in this matter far more important than any conceivable riot. It is simply whether Christianity is to be tolerated in India. It is not a dispute about authority, or ascendancy, or even equality, but merely of toleration. If tolerated, however much they may be despised, or hated, or oppressed, the Christians have still a clear right to pass quietly along the Queen's highway. It was for asserting this right that they were hooted and stoned by the mob of pagans, who were encouraged by the native officials, till by a natural transition they turned their rage on the official Christian, the joint magistrate. They were then, and not till then, made to leave the highway clear. That the compulsion involved a loss of human life may be regretted, but the mob brought it on themselves by their resistance to the law. By the simplest rule of citizenship the Christians were entitled to the protection they found. If Government are unwilling to grant it, they will cease not only to be Christian, but to be a Government at all. If they are unable, the quicker we give up Timnevelly to the Brahmans and their King the better. Our sole moral claim in India is that we keep the peace, and allow the Gospel a free path. If that end can be obtained peacefully it is well; but, if not, it is our duty not to shrink from enforcing order by the sword. When we refuse to recognise that necessity we shall meet the fate we shall have so amply deserved.—*Friend of China.*

A "FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND."—A meeting of the members and seat-holders forming the congregation of St. George's temporary church, Tufnell-park, Holloway, was held on Thursday evening, to consider what steps should be taken consequent on the refusal of the incumbent of the district to nominate to the ministry of St. George's the Rev. Henry Hampton, for whose use the building had been erected. The chair was taken by Mr. Bickerstaffe, a member of the congregation. A report, setting forth the steps that had been taken, having been read, the Chairman stated the result of the interview with the bishop of the diocese. His lordship expressed his readiness to license Mr. Hampton to St. George's temporary church, but added that neither he nor any one else had the power to do so in opposition to the incumbent of the district. The letters received from the Rev. C. W. Edmondstone, incumbent of the district in which the temporary church was situated, in answer to applications which had been made to him to sanction the appointment of Mr. Hampton, were then read. The reverend gentleman declined all communication on the subject. It was stated also that a site had been sought for in the locality, but beyond the precincts of Mr. Edmondstone's jurisdiction, to which they could remove; but they had failed likewise in this. Application had been also made to the bishop to allow some other minister to do duty in the church, in order to prevent the necessity of its being closed, and thus cause the dispersion of some thousand members who had formed its congregation during the past twelve months; and, indeed, it was said that every exertion had been used to secure a continuation of the services. Various resolutions were then passed. Among others:—

That the present state of the ecclesiastical law is not only oppressive, but opposed to the intelligence of the age, and requires amendment to enable a congregation to exercise some voice in the nomination or appointment of their minister.

That the necessity has arisen for a "Free Church of England," whereby the wishes of a congregation in the appointment of a minister may be legally ascertained without any departure from the forms of the Book of Common Prayer.

The next resolution, appointing certain trustees, authorised the said trustees "to register the building known as St. George's Temporary Church, Tufnell-park, pursuant to the 18th and 19th Vic., cap. 81, as a 'Free Church of England.'" It was dwelt upon forcibly by more than one speaker that there was no departure intended from the principles and teaching of the Church of England; that her forms and Liturgy would be used by them in the same way as if they were in the Established Church.

### Religious Intelligence.

EDINBURGH.—A reunion has taken place between the Baptist churches meeting in Charlotte Chapel, and in Queen-street Hall, formerly under the pastorate of the late Rev. Christopher Anderson. Their first meeting together took place on the 17th of February.

THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY INCOME.—The receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1888, although not yet accurately ascertained, are known to be considerably in advance of the receipts of any previous year, falling little short of 130,000. This noble income will (says the *Watchman*) enable the society to carry on with confidence the desired enlargement of the missions in China, India, and elsewhere.

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE.—The design to which the second premium of 30l. has been awarded by the committee, is the one bearing the motto, "Metropolitan Artist," by Mr. William Pocock, of Knightsbridge. The following are the features of Mr. Pocock's design as given in the *Building News*:—"The plan embraces four large turrets at the corners, with a hexastyle portico, and circular roof. The style is classical and rather heavily treated. The estimated cost is 15,454l., including 5000. Each stone dressing. Sixteen colossal statues surmount the building as a whole."

Fifty-six large Corinthian columns and forty-eight smaller ones adorn the exterior, while the approach has a flight of steps ninety feet wide! the probable cost of the building, after such a plan, a writer in the same paper estimates at 40,000l.

UXBRIDGE.—The friends of the Sunday and day schools in connexion with the Baptist interest in this town celebrated the second anniversary by a public meeting on Monday evening, the 14th of March. John Dawson Lowden, Esq., occupied the chair. An excellent report was read, and the following ministers and gentlemen addressed the meeting, viz.: the Revs. R. W. Guinness, James Griffith, of Hayes, J. Gibson, of West Drayton, G. Rouse Lowden, F.R.G.S., pastor; Messrs. George, Stransom, and Bettridge. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, MAYOR'S GREEN, WEST BROMWICH.—The Rev. W. Creed having resigned the pastorate of this church at the commencement of the year in consequence of failing health, the members of the church and congregation, desirous of giving expression to their sympathy with him in his affliction and their high appreciation of his character and ministrations, invited him to a tea-meeting on Monday, March 7th, at which they presented him with a purse containing fifty sovereigns. The purse was a network of silver with a silver shield, on which a suitable inscription was engraved. Mr. Creed now leaves a united church anxious to secure as his successor a pastor who will vigorously carry out every plan of usefulness amid the teeming population which surrounds the chapel.

THE REV. PROFESSOR FINNEY, as will be seen from our advertising columns, continues to preach at the Borough-road Chapel twice every Sunday, and on four evenings in the week. On Sunday last the congregations were large, and in the evening many persons were unable to obtain admission. The text for both sermons was the same—Prov. xxviii. 13—"He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whose confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy." Mr. Finney avowed his conviction that God holds no one responsible for anything but voluntary transgression, and that one of the necessary conditions of salvation is an absolute and entire renunciation of all sin; which is repentance. These and similar views frequently come up for discussion in the rev. gentleman's discourses, and are argued and illustrated with a power and felicity rarely equalled among living preachers.—*From a Correspondent.*

SUTTON, SURREY.—On Monday evening, March 14th, an interesting meeting was held in the Independent chapel, Sutton, to receive a report from the committee appointed by the church and congregation to obtain funds, plans, &c., for a new chapel, in this village. After tea, the pastor, Rev. J. Jacob, conducted devotional exercises; and the chair was taken by N. Hitchin, Esq., of the Bible Society, who has taken a deep interest in the church at Sutton, and whose personal exertions in behalf of the new chapel have resulted in a large addition to the funds. The chairman read a report from the committee, from which it appeared that a suitable piece of land had been purchased; the designs and plans of the New Chapel Building Society, who contribute 1000l. The total cost of land and buildings is estimated at 1,000l.; and the appeal to the Christian public, (which has already appeared in our advertising columns) has produced about 700l. The committee are making vigorous efforts, and look for the help of the churches, to enable them to open the chapel free of debt. After the reading of the report, and letters from the Chamberlain of London, Dr. Raffles, Rev. J. A. James, and others, addresses of congratulation and sympathy were delivered by ministers and gentlemen from neighbouring churches.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—On Sunday evening Westminster Abbey was densely crowded, it having been announced that the sermon would be delivered by the well-known Evangelical preacher, the Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A., rector of Christ Church, Salford, and honorary canon of Chester Cathedral. On Sunday next the sermon will be preached by the Rev. John Lawrell, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, incumbent of St. Matthew's Church, City-road.—At St. Paul's, where there was as large a congregation as usual, the sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Henry Alford, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. The sermon at St. Paul's next Sunday will be preached by the Very Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., the recently-appointed Dean of Ely.—At St. James's Hall there were two special Nonconformist services for the working classes; that in the afternoon being conducted by the Rev. Joshua C. Harrison, minister of Park chapel, Camden-town; and that in the evening by the Rev. William Brook, minister of Bloomsbury Chapel.—At Exeter Hall the original series of evening services came to a close on Sunday night, the preacher being the Rev. Edward Garbett, M.A., incumbent of St. Bartholomew's Church, Gray's-inn-road.—On Sunday evening, at St. Mary's, Moorfields, Cardinal Wiseman commenced a series of special services, in the course of which he proposed to deliver a series of lectures on "Some broad and simple principles on which to meet the infidelity of the day."

BOURNEMOUTH, HAMPS.—A new chapel, situated on Richmond-hill, was opened on Tuesday, March 8, by the Congregationalists. Its cost amounts to 1,963l., of which 1,700l. has been subscribed. The services commenced with an early prayer-meeting, at seven o'clock in the morning, conducted by Rev. N. Harry, minister of the place. At eleven o'clock a large and respectable congregation assembled; including friends from Poole, Christchurch, and various

adjoining towns. Devotional exercises having been conducted by Rev. S. Knell, of Throop, an excellent and most appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. James Sherman, of Blackheath. The Rev. U. B. Randall, M.A., of Wareham, concluded the service with prayer. In the afternoon, tea was provided in the marquee, erected on the grounds of the church. About 450 persons were present. In the evening a crowded public meeting was held in the new building, W. Tice, Esq., of Sopley-park, occupied the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. George Waterman, M.A., of Parkstone, and Rev. F. Baroni, of Ripley, and addresses were given by G. C. Alldridge, Esq., and Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Christchurch; Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Poole; Rev. H. F. Holmes, of Wimborne; and by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A.; of London, who came down as the representative of the English Chapel Building Society—by whose counsel and help the Congregationalists of Bournemouth have been greatly assisted and encouraged. The collection during the day amounted to 160l., leaving yet to be raised 263l.

PETERBOROUGH.—The foundation-stone of the new Congregational chapel, Peterborough, was laid on Wednesday last by B. Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of London. The day was highly propitious, and a very numerous company assembled in a tent erected on the site, with a raised platform capable of accommodating 500 persons; whilst outside the tent was a large concourse of spectators, who paid marked attention to the proceedings. The service was commenced by singing a hymn. The Rev. Alex. Murray, the pastor, then read selected portions of Holy Scripture; and after prayer by the Rev. J. K. Holland, of St. Ives, the Rev. J. Spence, D.D., of London, delivered an able and excellent address. A bottle was placed beneath the stone, containing a parchment, on which was written the date of the laying of the stone by Mr. Scott, and the names of the pastor, deacons, architect, and builder; also the *Congregational Year Book*, and copies of the *Patriot* and *Nonconformist* newspapers. The stone being lowered and levelled, the Chamberlain, having spread the mortar with a silver trowel presented to him, declared it "well and truly laid." The Sunday-school children, during this part of the ceremony, sang part of the 127th Psalm. At five o'clock between 300 and 400 friends sat down to tea in the Corn Exchange. At seven o'clock a public meeting was held—the Exchange being well filled. Able and effective addresses were delivered by B. Scott, Esq.; Revs. A. Murray; Price, of Lynn; Nicholson, of Northampton; Smith, of Wisbeach; Holland, of St. Ives; and Spence, of Old.

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, Lord Ebury gave notice that after Easter he should submit a motion similar to that of last session for the appointment of a Royal Commission to revise the Liturgy.

#### DEBTOR AND CREDITOR BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Debtor and Creditor Bill, Lord CRANWORTH moved an amendment to retrench the clause for restricting the appointment of official assignees in bankruptcy cases. After some discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Overstone, the Earl of Donoughmore, and Earl Grey took part, their lordships divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 38 to 23—15. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

#### MONTENEGRO.

Lord CLARENDON asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a question respecting the appointment of two Engineer officers to define the boundaries of Montenegro. He denounced the intrigues of foreign Powers, who, by fostering insurrection against Turkey, were destroying the integrity of the Ottoman empire, for which so many sacrifices had been made.

Lord MALMESBURY, in reply, informed the House that it was at the request of Prince Danilo himself that measures had been taken to define the boundary line between Turkey and Montenegro. A Commission had been sent out by the five Powers for this purpose, and a delegate from Prince Danilo had been associated with it, who would act not on an equality with the Commission, but only as a witness of its acts. He explained the discussions which had taken place with the French Government on this matter, who at one time had been inclined to regard Montenegro as an independent State. The matter was now definitively settled, and it has been agreed that a boundary line shall be staked out in order to put an end to the constant feuds of the mountaineers on the subject.

With respect to those intrigues to which the noble earl has alluded, I regret them as much as he does. I can only say that the Government look upon these great questions not as poets but as politicians, and that the cry about nationalities and matters of that sort, which may excite the imagination, but which have no foundation on real political wisdom, has no effect upon us, and only infers a principle which is as foreign to our intentions as it can be to the wishes of the noble earl opposite. We consider the integrity of the Ottoman empire as important to the welfare of Europe and to the prevention of future disturbances and wars as any part of the public law of nations which has existed since the Treaty of Vienna. (Hear, hear.)

#### THE ART SOCIETIES.

On Friday, Lord ST. LEONARDS, referring to the proposed transfer of the Royal Academy from the National Gallery to Burlington House, expressed a hope that the competitive claims of the Water-colour



Society for assistance and house room would not be overlooked.

The Earl of DERBY stated that many claims had been urged on behalf of various literary, artistic, and scientific bodies for accommodation in the new buildings which were to be erected on the site of Burlington House. The noble Chief Commissioner of Works had invited a general congress of these competitors, at which their several claims would be explained and considered.

LORD CANNING.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE called attention to the proclamations, despatches, and letters which had lately been interchanged respecting the settlement of the land question in Oude. Lord Canning, it appeared, was supposed to have announced a measure of universal confiscation, but no such extreme proceeding had been really executed, or was in fact ever really contemplated by the Governor-General. He asked whether any information on the subject had reached the Government, and what was their final determination with regard to the system of land tenure in that portion of our Eastern empire.

The Earl of DERBY remarked that the Government had never objected to the acts, or doubted the intentions of Lord Canning, but merely censured some expressions in his Oude proclamation. As a matter of fact, it appeared that, in consequence of that manifesto, not a single Talookdar had been induced to surrender, while the effect of the Queen's proclamation subsequently promulgated had been to induce an almost universal submission, followed by a general pacification among the native landowners of the provinces. At the present time the most complete accord prevailed between the Home Administration and the Indian Government, and as a token of this approval he stated that Lord Canning had received the Grand Cross of the Bath, and would be elevated another step in the peerage.

Earl Granville, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the Earl of Hardwicke having briefly spoken, the subject dropped.

On Monday, Lord DONOUGHMORE, in answer to Lord Bandon, stated that the Attorney-General for Ireland was about to introduce a bill to facilitate the granting of leases in certain cases in Ireland.

The Indictable Offences (Metropolitan Districts) Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the County Courts Bill, were all read a second time and passed through committee. The Convict Prisons Abroad Bill passed through committee. The report of amendments on the Manor Courts (Ireland) Bill was received.

Their lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

On Wednesday, on the order for the second reading of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, moved by Lord J. RUSSELL.

Mr. BAINES, expressing the feelings and views of the commercial community in the north of England, said the bill, with the amendments it could receive in the committee, was likely to be an extremely valuable measure in remedying the defects in the bankruptcy law. In the district he represented it was proved that under the present system there was a waste of fifty per cent. of the assets of the bankrupt's estate. The bill repealed portions of twenty different Acts in which the existing law was to be found, and reduced this complicated system to a single Act, containing a code of Bankruptcy Law.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought that, with respect to its main features, this bill deserved the sanction of Parliament, though it required amendment of its details in the committee. He had no objection to the second reading of the bill, with the understanding that its further stages should wait until the other bill was received from the Lords.

Mr. CRAWFORD said the opinion of the mercantile community was adverse to the Lord Chancellor's bill, and in favour of the bill before the House. Mr. MOFFATT said although there was a strong desire on the part of the mercantile community to adopt much of this bill, the objections to it were so numerous, that he suggested that it should be referred to a select committee. Lord J. RUSSELL had no objection to the proposal of the Attorney-General, that the bill should not be committed until the House was in possession of and had had time to consider the bill expected from the other House.

The bill was then read a second time.

##### THE FRIENDS' OATH.

On the order for going into committee upon the Oaths Act Amendment Bill, Mr. S. ESTCOURT asked for an explicit statement of the real object of the bill.

Mr. BOUVIERIE said its object was to relieve the conscientious scruples of Quakers, by altering the form of affirmation required by a clause of the act of last year, which had passed *per incuriam*.

Mr. BENTINCK doubted whether the enactment was not an essential one, to remedy an important omission, the words objected to being simply an undertaking to defend her Majesty.

Mr. SPOONER was perfectly ready to make a concession to the religious scruples of the Quakers; but no explanation had been given to the House why the words inserted in the affirmation last year were now objected to.

Mr. C. GILPIN said he might express surprise that the hon. member, acquainted as he was with so many leading members of the Society of Friends, should be so absolutely ignorant of the principle which led them to object to the words alluded to. The Society of Friends believe that the New Testament forbade all war, and these words "defend her Majesty," &c., might be taken to imply more than a

member of the Society of Friends could consistently declare, and that body preferred the form of declaration in use previously.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT did not believe that a more loyal body existed than the Society of Friends, and understanding that the objections to declare their readiness to defend her Majesty had reference merely to the particular form of words which might imply the shedding of blood, he recommended the hon. member for Warwickshire to withdraw his motion.

Mr. SPOONER accordingly withdrew his motion for reporting progress.

The bill passed through committee.

##### MUNICIPAL ELECTORS BILL.

On the question that this bill, as amended, be considered.

Mr. AYRTON moved, as an amendment, the recommitment of the bill, on purpose that that provision, according to which the nomination of candidates was not to take place in open assembly, but through papers sent to the officers of the boroughs, might be reconsidered. The motion was eventually withdrawn.

Mr. TURNER moved the omission of clause 6, which provided that the list of municipal electors should be approved by the revising barristers, instead of by the mayors and assessors, as was the case at present.—Agreed to.

Mr. V. SMITH said, that the 18th clause would abolish the system of voting papers which had hitherto been used at municipal elections, and would assimilate the proceedings in respect of voting to those of Parliamentary elections. He wished to know on what grounds this change had been introduced, as he believed the system of voting papers was generally approved.

Mr. CROSS replied that the class of persons entitled to vote at municipal elections were, generally speaking, much below the Parliamentary electors in point of education, and it was found that, under the system of voting papers, electors who were unable to write were often fraudulently induced to vote for the wrong candidates. (A laugh.) This practice had been going on for a long time, and, in consequence of the representations made to him on the subject, he proposed by this clause that voting papers should no longer be used.

Sir J. SHELLEY thought the system of voting by ballot adopted under the Metropolitan Local Management Act might be applied with great advantage to the case of municipal elections.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next.

##### IONIAN ISLANDS.

In reply to Mr. Labouchere, on Thursday, Sir B. LYTTON said her Majesty's Government, with the full concurrence of Mr. Gladstone, were of opinion that to lay that right hon. gentleman's report on the state of the Ionian Islands on the table would be attended with great injury, and would greatly embarrass Sir Henry Storks.

##### COMMISSIONER YEH.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked whether Commissioner Yeh was still kept under restraint in Calcutta, and what the Government meant to do with their prisoner? Lord STANLEY said that when the ratifications of the treaty with China were formally exchanged Commissioner Yeh would be set at liberty.

##### THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. HUTT having inquired whether the Government intended to introduce any amendments into their Reform Bill, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that in committee on the bill many new provisions would no doubt be introduced; among which he hoped that such amendments as her Majesty's Ministers wished to propose would enjoy the common privilege of calm and impartial consideration.

In reply to Mr. Ridley, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that in his proposed new clauses the rights of all the existing freeholders would be maintained, but the owners of freeholds situated in boroughs would be required to state whether they wished to exercise the privilege of voting at borough or at county elections.

##### THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. GREGORY moved for a select committee to inquire into the organisation of the British Museum. He gave a graphic description of the congested state of the collections. The marbles from Halicarnassus are in glass conservatories which deface the building; the marbles from Carthage are in cellars; the zoological collection is almost useless, no specimen can be examined without displacing two or three others; the osteological collection can only be studied at great inconvenience; prints and drawings cannot be exhibited for want of space. The motion was seconded by Sir J. V. SHELLEY. Lord ELCHO contended that the suggested inquiry was unnecessary. He suggested that the subject should be referred to the trustees of the Museum, upon whose recommendations the House might hereafter act. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER remarked that he had last session become convinced that all necessary information was already obtained, and the Government were entitled and required to bring in some bill to reorganise the institution. Pressure of other business had, however, interfered with the accomplishment of their intention. He assented in the meantime to the appointment of the committee, hoping that the information so collected might prove useful in future attempts at legislation on the subject.

##### THE PRIVILEGES OF THE GUARDS.

In a temperate speech Sir JOHN TRELAUNY moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the nature and effect of the privileges of the Guards. He drew

attention in detail to facts which have recently been placed before the public, the army rank, exemption from colonial service, staff appointments to colonelcies of line regiments, precedence at courts-martial and in the field, and other privileges over the line.

The answers of General Peel, Lord Bury, Colonel North, and other defenders of the Guards' privileges were, that the motion touched on the Royal prerogative; that there had been a great deal of inquiry; that the privileges have been diminished by the warrant of 1864; that the system of exchanges enables the line to participate in the privileges of the guards; that the line officers are not jealous of the guards; that the guards ought to have higher pay because they pay more for their commissions; that the line regiments are unfit to garrison London, because they get into "scraps."

Mr. CONINGHAM endeavoured to support the motion, but he was cried down. He would, he said, give those hon. gentlemen who were so ready to indulge in exclamations due warning that, although he might be foiled on the present occasion (cheers and laughter), he would come back to the charge and renew his onslaught (renewed laughter) on privileges, the existence of which he believed to be detrimental to the best interests of the army. (Cries of "Oh, oh!")

On a division the motion was negatived by 135 to 31. Uproarious cheers were raised by the victors.

##### THE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Mr. HADFIELD moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable serjeants and barristers at law, attorneys and solicitors, to practise in the High Court of Admiralty. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill that would accomplish all the objects proposed by Mr. Hadfield. Leave, however, was given to bring in the bill.

##### CHARITABLE USES.

Mr. HADFIELD moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the conveyance of lands for charitable uses. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not know what the proposed measure was intended to effect, but he would not oppose its introduction. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

##### FIRE INSURANCES.

Mr. SHERIDAN moved for leave to bring in a bill to reduce the duty on fire insurances. He wished, he said, to have an opportunity of laying the bill upon the table, in order that the House might see his proposition, which he explained, as well as the extent to which it would effect the revenue, and the prospect of its reproductiveness by bringing under insurance property hitherto uninsured.

Sir S. NORTHCOOTE opposed the motion. If the Government could afford to dispense with this tax they would very gladly do so; but under the circumstances he must, with great reluctance, oppose the introduction of a bill which would only raise expectations which it would not be possible to gratify.

Mr. HADFIELD supported the motion, and expressed his belief that if the duty were reduced as proposed by the bill the revenue would not suffer. The tax was, in every sense, a most objectionable one, and he knew the feeling of the country to be very strongly opposed to it. He had himself presented petitions signed by thousands and tens of thousands of people against it.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion	102
Against it	112
Majority	—10

##### THE LAWS OF JERSEY.

Mr. HADFIELD moved an address for a Royal Commission to inquire into the laws, tribunals, prisons, and administration of the public charities of Jersey. Mr. WALPOLE supported the motion. These subjects, in his opinion, deserved inquiry, and the Commission was likely to have a very good effect. Mr. S. ESTCOURT, on the part of the Government, offered no opposition, and the motion was agreed to.

##### THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

On a motion by Sir C. NAPIER for copy of letters from Sir Baldwin Walker, on the state of the Navy, to the Admiralty or the First Lord of the Admiralty, which was resisted by Sir J. Pakington, Mr. CORRY said:—

The present Board only came into office on the 9th of last March, and in the month of May the whole of the artificers in the dockyards were put on task and job work, and were continued so during the whole summer. (Hear, hear.) Afterwards his right hon. friend, when the state of the French navy was brought under his consideration, took measures in July which resulted in the addition of four screw ships of the line to the navy. They were already converted. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. NAPIER.—The engines are not in.

Mr. CORRY observed that the engines were not in because they could not be put in till the vessels were launched, but they would be afloat in the course of a month or two. He must say that to accuse the present Board of Admiralty of neglecting the navy when they had proposed measures to add fifteen screw ships of the line and nine screw frigates to the British navy in the course of the year was to make as unjustifiable an attack as he had ever heard. (Cheers.)

Mr. LINDSAY said that if any charge were made against the present Government in conducting the affairs of the Admiralty he was not prepared to endorse it. (Cheers from the Government benches.)

The motion was negatived by 177 to 26.

##### ENDOWED SCHOOLS (NO. 2) BILL.

Mr. DILLWYN postponed the second reading of this bill for a fortnight. Mr. MALINS gave notice of his intention to move that the bill be read a second time that day six months.



## THE REFORM BILL.

On Friday Mr. ROEBUCK moved that the House, at its rising, do adjourn until Monday, in order, he said, that he might address some observations to the House, and put certain questions on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. If defeated on the second reading, the Government it was declared would dissolve Parliament, and therefore, even in the ensuing session, the House would merely have a nearly similar measure brought forward for consideration without any advance being made on the general question. In reference to Lord John Russell's amendment he proposed that his lordship should adopt a precedent of his own last year, in relation to the bill for the Government of India, and enlarge his propositions so as to lay a foundation for a new and better bill; and he asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, if such a course were pursued, the Government would forego their present bill, and bring in another framed on the resolutions adopted by the House. He warned the House that the consequence of passing the resolutions as they at present stood would be to place the destinies of the country in the hands of those who formed the late Government, which he was not prepared to do, and, in the present condition of affairs abroad, a dissolution of the Government, at a moment when English opinion kept the world at peace, might lead to instantaneous war. Under these circumstances he asked Lord John Russell not to persevere in the course he had proposed, or on his shoulders would rest the consequences.

Mr. COX said:—

It was high time for the Radical party to tell the Whig leaders that they must not expect to make tools of them for the purpose of obtaining place, and then when they had gained their object to use hon. gentlemen opposite in order to defeat the principles of those who had brought them into power. (Here the hon. gentleman, waxing very animated, accidentally struck the hon. member who sat on his right a blow on the nose, an incident which convulsed the House with laughter, and prevented him for several moments from continuing his remarks.) He could warn the noble lord that that was not a position in which the great Liberal party of this country would consent to be placed. The noble lord must not attempt to lead the Liberal party unless he made up his mind to give them the ballot.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Roebuck, said it appeared to him that a question involving a discussion of a bill which stood for a second reading on Monday was at once irregular and premature. He should therefore only then say that, in his opinion, the Government had taken the right course in proposing a bill for amending the representation of the people, and he trusted that on Monday he should satisfy the House that he was not wrong in proposing his resolutions in the form of an amendment to the motion for reading the bill a second time. As to the question of the ballot, he said:—

He should be ready to give his vote on it in that House, and, if necessary, he should be ready to address the House on the subject; but he thought that the hon. gentleman, on reflection, would feel that it would be unbecoming in him to bargain with any party in that House for any object on earth. (Cheers.)

## VOTES OF THANKS TO LORD CANNING, &amp;c.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL raised a conversation about a vote of thanks to Lord Canning and Lord Clyde. He deeply regretted that the noble lord should have thought it befitting his position as a Minister of the Crown to write a sneering, taunting, ironical despatch to Lord Canning, in answer to explanations which every man might read with admiration. (Cheers.) Lord STANLEY said votes of thanks to the civil and military officers in India will be proposed. The names of Lord Clyde and Lord Canning will no doubt be included. Lord PALMERSTON said he deeply regretted that Lord Stanley should have felt it his duty, as a Minister of the Crown, to write the sneering, ironical despatch to Lord Canning of the 9th of December. (Cheers.)

## MR. BARBER.

In reply to a question from Mr. Brady, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE said the Government will propose a vote of money as some compensation to Mr. W. H. Barber, the solicitor, for the sufferings he has endured.

## CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

The motion for the adjournment having been agreed to the House was asked to go into committee on the amended Civil Service Superannuation Bill. Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY moved as an amendment "that all deductions from salaries in order to form a fund for superannuations having been abolished it is not expedient to add to the amount of public charge by an increase to the scale of superannuation." Mr. GLADSTONE thought there should be scheduled to the act itself a statement of the class of persons who would come under its provisions. After a lengthened discussion, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the bill practically would make no increase on the scale, but only legalise the existing practice of the Treasury, which was founded alike on justice and policy.

On a division the amendment was negatived by 131 to 29. The House went into committee on the bill and considered all the clauses.

## NEWSPAPERS, &amp;c., BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee on this bill, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL (in reply to Mr. Ayrton) said that he would consent to the repeal of the first three acts specified in the bill, which were the main acts of restriction on newspapers; but not to the repeal of the 6th and 7th William IV., and the 2nd and 3rd Victoria, which required the names of the proprietors of newspapers to be registered at Somerset House. Mr. AYRTON considered that the main act of restriction on the press was to be continued, and said he would postpone

the committee on the bill until Wednesday, the 6th of April. The committee was postponed accordingly.

## MILITARY ORGANISATION.

Captain VIVIAN nominated the select committee on this subject:—Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Hotham, Sir James Graham, the Judge-Advocate, Mr. Edward Ellice, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Horsman, Sir John Ramsden, Sir William Codrington, Mr. Monsell, Colonel Wilson Patten, the Earl of March, and Captain Vivian.

Mr. MACARTNEY objected to the construction of the committee. Lord A. V. TEMPERLEY complained of the composition of the committee. Unless it was a foregone conclusion that the committee should recommend that the army be governed by civilians, the nomination of the committee ought to be postponed, for the members proposed were not fit to inquire into the subject. Captain VIVIAN said the composition of the committee was approved by the Secretary for War. The names proposed by Captain Vivian were agreed to.

## CONTRACTS (PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS).

On the motion of Colonel BOLDERO a select committee was appointed to inquire into the principle adopted for making contracts for the public departments, and the effect which the present system has upon the expenditure of public money.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. GREGORY moved for a select committee to inquire how far, and in what way, it may be desirable to find increased space for the extension and arrangement of the various collections of the British Museum, and the best means of rendering them available for the promotion of science and art. The motion gave rise to a short discussion, and a division being called for on an amendment moved by Mr. GLADSTONE, the House was counted out at half-past one o'clock.

## THE REFORM BILL.

The appearance of Westminster Hall and Palace Yard, on Monday afternoon, indicated the reverse of an abatement of public interest in the Reform question since the introduction of the Government measure. All the approaches to the House were thronged with strangers, the vast majority of whom could have had not the slightest hope of admission within earshot of the proceedings. The interior of the House also presented indications of a popular as well as a Parliamentary struggle. Nearly every member on the opposition benches, and not a few on the Ministerial side, seemed armed with paper blunderbuses, which soon turned out to be petitions against the Government Bill, and, as one of them expressed it, for a measure "not less comprehensive than that proposed by Mr. John Bright." The presentation of these documents occupied more than three-quarters of an hour, and the interest of this appropriate prelude to the business of the night reached its height when Mr. Bazley shouldered a bundle as big as a garden-roller, and, announcing that it bore the signatures of 53,000 inhabitants of Manchester, bore it to the table. The presentation of the first petition in favour of the bill excited immense laughter and ironical cheers. The name of the place presenting this singular contrast to the sentiments of the country is Amersham. It was immediately followed by Mr. Bright reading a petition from Birmingham, signed by 40,620. Another petition in favour of the bill closed this important stage of Parliamentary progress.

The Consolidated Fund (1,222,383l. 8s. 9d.) Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (11,000,000l.) Bill were read a third time and passed.

When the orders of the day were read, and the question put that the Representation Bill be read a second time, two petitions in its favour were presented from the Ministerial benches, and a bundle of opposing petitions from the other side.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose at five minutes to five to bring forward the amendment of which he had some time previously given formal notice. The question at issue, he remarked, belonged to the very principle of the measure, and could not be determined by amendments on the clauses in committee. Those who maintained the possibility of such amendment evidently had not read the bill. In the very first clause, wherein the primal theory of the measure was set forth, a comprehensive measure of disfranchisement was enunciated, upon the delusive pretext of assimilating the county and borough franchise, but with the effect of depriving a large class of the community of the electoral privileges which they had enjoyed from the earliest period of our constitutional history, and leading to the further consequence of transferring into the hands of new possessors the electoral predominance over various borough constituencies. The proposal was unjust:—

I am not afraid to maintain that those persons who now vote for counties in virtue of freeholds do give a character to the representation of those counties which it would not otherwise possess. (Hear, hear.) I hesitate not to say that they add to the liberal element of the

counties to which they belong. (Hear, hear.) I find that

In Devonshire, Plymouth, there are 797 freeholders; in Gloucestershire, Stroud, 1,334; in Kent, Canterbury, 583, Dover, 1,037; in Lancashire, Liverpool, 3,300, Manchester, 3,643; in Middlesex, Tower Hamlets, 3,064; in Northumberland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1,637; in Staffordshire, Wolverhampton, 2,333; in Warwickshire, Birmingham, 1,910; in Yorkshire, Bradford, 2,194, Leeds, 3,039, Sheffield, 1,901.

It appears to me to be a great public injury to take these men away from the counties, thus to deprive the counties of that liberal and commercial character which they would otherwise have, and to change their social and, perhaps, political bias.

Another result of this borough freehold clause, especially with the amendment proposed by Mr. Disraeli, would be so far to repeal the old Reform Act, disfranchising many thousand electors, resuscitating the extinct domination of local landowners, and affording opportunity for an extensive manufacture of faggot votes. The suggested assimilation of the county and borough franchise, led, by a strictly logical consequence, to the system of equal electoral districts—

I am not going to argue for electoral divisions, for I own I love the old divisions of counties, cities, and boroughs. (Hear, hear.) For my part, I have no wish that places like Winchester, Salisbury, Guildford, and Chichester should only be made parts of counties, instead of towns returning representatives. (Hear, hear.) But I say, if that is your wish—if the present Conservative Government wish to have electoral divisions, which the hon. member for Birmingham denied that it was his object to have, being afraid of being thought too great an innovator if he proposed such a thing (laughter)—but if such is the object of the Government, then let us arrive at that end at once; and do not, in respect to these small boroughs, let us go through this process of nomination, corruption, and degradation, which must excite complaint and agitation in the country some eight or ten years hence, only to end in some violent process, or by then making electoral districts. (Hear, hear.) Let us, I repeat, rather have them proposed at once, and give to London fifty or sixty members, to which the metropolis would be entitled under such a system. ("Hear," and laughter.) Do not leave us to arrive at that end by a process which must create general agitation and discontent. (Cheers.)

From the opinions set forth in speeches by Lord Derby in 1854 (in favour of keeping up the distinction between borough and county suffrage), some passages of which he cited, the noble lord drew the conclusion that if a bill such as was now proposed by the existing Government had been brought forward by a Liberal Administration, it would have encountered the most strenuous opposition from the present Prime Minister. Adverting to the second point touched upon in his amendment, namely, the basis of the representation of cities and boroughs, Lord J. Russell contended that the bill before the House destroyed ancient privileges without providing adequately for new claims. Presuming the present qualification as formed on occupation tenure, or as modified and to some extent enlarged by the various franchises proposed in the Government measure, he insisted upon the expediency both of reducing the minimum of the borough franchise, and of retaining some distinction between the borough and county qualification.

It is the custom in this country, different from that of some ancient States,—and I think a very wise usage—to place power in hands which are thought fitted to hold it. You do not say that every man that might come into a room where a trial is going on should have a vote on the question whether the persons under trial should be condemned or not. On the contrary, you say that there are certain persons occupying houses of a certain value, who will be fitted as a jury to condemn or acquit their countrymen. You do not allow a man brought up for trial, perhaps for his life, to say, "I require to be tried by my fellows and equals, and these men are above my fortune." On the contrary, you say that you must have persons fitted for the duty, with capacity to understand what the case is, and, after hearing the evidence and charge of the judge, to give a fair verdict. So with regard to the judge himself and almost every functionary in this country, you decide what are the conditions and qualifications which make men fitted for certain functions. For this reason, and in conformity with this spirit of our institutions, I have always opposed any proposition for universal, or, as it is now called, manhood suffrage. With respect to a great portion of the working people, though many are well fitted to take part in the political questions of the day, they are liable to be misled by delusions, and if they should be totally indifferent, that circumstance would give rise to great venality in our elections. But when you say this, can you say that since the period of the Reform Act, there are not persons below the class of 10l. householders thoroughly fitted for the suffrage? (Cheers.) Are there not numbers of persons who are perfectly capable of judging, and in circumstances sufficiently independent to qualify them to vote at elections? For my own part I have no hesitation in answering that question in the affirmative; and I confess it has appeared to me for some years that such is the growth of



intelligence, such the improvement of the people, that you ought not to confine yourself to the limit of 10% (Hear, hear.)

When in 1851 he proposed a Reform Bill he considered that there were thousands of persons who were every year becoming fit to exercise the franchise, and that if they were not admitted to that franchise discontent would rise among them.

It struck me, I must own, that although there was no great cry, no vehement demand, for admission to the elective franchise, yet that there were many persons who wished to possess it, that those numbers would increase, and that if you went on refusing their request until at last they made their demands in a loud tone, and you then granted them, instead of increasing the peace, the quiet, and the contentment of the country, you would only teach the great masses to rely upon force and not upon reason. These were the grounds upon which in 1851 I proposed an extension of the suffrage. In 1851 I proposed a certain franchise; in 1854 I proposed a modification of that franchise. I will not say now what that franchise ought to be at the present day. (Laughter and loud cheering from the Ministerial benches.) I hold that it is for the Government of the day to propose the franchise they may think right. (Loud cheers.)

He indicated in what respect his views were changed:—

I will say this much, that I doubt whether the propositions I formerly made, founded upon rating, were based upon a very sound foundation, for I have certainly found that rating varies very much (Hear, hear); that although the Poor Law Board say that 6% of gross rental may always be taken as 5% of poor-law rating, yet that rule does not hold constantly; and, therefore, I believe that any change you make in the 10% franchise should be of the same nature as the franchise established by the Reform Act, — namely, based upon annual value. (Cheers.)

Some persons might say that it was irregular to prefer such an amendment as this on the second reading of the bill.

I think this objection can hardly be entertained by those hon. gentlemen who last year supported the resolution of my right hon. friend, the member for Ashton-under-Lyne (Mr. M. Gibson), because they then voted not only for a resolution that was an amendment to a bill, but a resolution which had very little reference to that bill, and a resolution, likewise, which was put in the place of a bill which they approved. (Cheers.)

With regard to the present measure, he declared that he considered it to be of a most noxious, injurious, and dangerous character. (Prolonged cheering.) He did not move that the bill be read a second time that day six months because some of its proposals were to be approved and supported. (Cheers.) For instance, it admits 10% occupiers to the franchise in counties. But that was not the chief feature of the bill which was to be really found in the first clause.

What course the Government would take if this amendment were carried it is not for me to say. Undoubtedly they might change the whole character of the bill. It would be impossible for me or any one else to do so in committee, because I have shown you that the first clause of the bill contains the whole principle of the measure, and if we were to negative that first clause in committee after having agreed to the second reading of the bill, I think the Government might justly say to us, "You have agreed to the second reading of a bill the chief—the great—principle of which is the uniformity of the franchise, and now you strike out in committee the clause by which that uniformity is established." I hold that the proper course to pursue is that this House should record its opinion first with regard to the proposed mode of treatment of the county freeholders whose property may be situated in boroughs, and secondly, with regard to the occupation franchise in boroughs. It is said that in committee—and the right hon. gentleman seemed rather inclined to invite this course—all sorts of opinions may be expressed, and all kinds of clauses may be proposed; but, considering what this question is, what is its gravity and importance, and how much the right hon. gentleman dwelt upon that gravity and importance, the proposal of throwing the whole representation of the country into hotch-potch as it were, inviting every one to make his amendment and to bring forward his clauses, is a proposal unworthy of a Government, degrading to the character of this House, and likely in the end to produce a bill which will not be conducive to the public interest. (Loud cheers.)

He should not be influenced by the observations of Mr. Roebuck relative to a dissolution.

I hold that it would be quite unworthy of us to pause on a question which is to affect ourselves and our descendants through fear either of a dissolution or of some threatened danger to our foreign relations. (Hear, hear.) It is for the Ministers of the Crown, if we come to a vote adverse to their measure, to take the course which they may think most advisable. If they should think proper to recommend the Crown to dissolve Parliament, in order to submit this question to the people at large, I for one should not be afraid of that appeal. (Cheers.) Let them hold this bill up on every hustings in England, and await the response which will be made. (Hear, hear.) But if agitation should thereby be increased—if a general election should give rise to demands which now have not been thought of by popular bodies, upon the Government and not upon us will rest the responsibility. (Cheers.)

When he heard it said that the presence of Lord Malmesbury at the Foreign Office was a security for peace he wondered who would be the dupes of any such assertion. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) It was said he himself must have some party or personal object in view. (Ministerial cries of "hear," and counter cheers.) In repelling this charge he glanced at the gallery where Lord Grey was seated, and said the charge was made by one from whom he might have expected greater justice, if not greater kindness—an allusion that produced a marked sensation in the Peers' gallery as well as in the House. His own advocacy of electoral reform dated from 1819, and while disclaiming all party or selfish motives for the step he was now taking, he relied upon the ante-

cedents of his past career and the success of the Reform Act of 1832 as giving him a title to authority in resisting a proposition which he considered so delusive and unsatisfactory.

If it should continue on the table of the House, I think the measure ought to be discussed in every shape until at length, if not immediately, it is totally rejected. (Hear, hear.) I shall take this course, careless of any imputations which may be cast upon me. (Cheers.) With regard to this great question of reform, I may say that I defended it when I was young, and I will not desert it now that I am old. (Loud cheers.)

Lord STANLEY, who was loudly cheered on rising, commenced as follows:—

In the month of April, 1835, a resolution was moved by a noble lord, then and now a distinguished member of this House, to the effect "That no settlement of the Irish tithe question would be satisfactory that did not appropriate to the purposes of general education any surplus which may remain after providing for the wants of the Irish church." (Cheers.) That resolution was brought forward with the view of defeating a measure about to be introduced by the Government of the day. It succeeded in its object. It drove the Government from office. It placed the mover and his political friends in the possession of power, and, having served that purpose, the principle which had been so triumphantly asserted by a majority of the House of Commons was suffered at once to fall into abeyance. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") It never was affirmed, and although nearly a quarter of a century has since elapsed no practical action whatsoever has followed upon its adoption. (Cheers.)

He did not allude to this historic incident with the view of throwing any discredit upon Lord John Russell, but to caution the members of this House—and, above all, the Liberal members—that to reject a moderate measure of reform did not necessarily ensure the passing of one of a more extended character. (Cheers.) It was well to remember that in politics a lost opportunity did not always recur. (Cheers.) The practical result of adopting this resolution would be that no legislation on the subject of reform can take place during the present session. (Hear, hear.) Some would rather wait for larger measures, and were not inclined to accept any measure which did not meet their views in that respect. [At this point in the noble lord's speech some interruption was caused and much laughter excited by the circumstance that the cry of a child (understood to be Lord John's son) was heard to proceed from the ladies' gallery. The interruption lasted, however, but for a few moments, and the noble lord continued.] That was not a Conservative policy (cheers), nor could it be described as a Liberal policy, in the true sense of that word, while it was likely to prove, if successful, fraught with danger to the public. Lord Stanley vindicated the sincerity and consistency of the Government in this matter. It was said that they were a minority in that House.

Now, it seems to me to be a very difficult thing indeed to know what at the present day is meant by saying that a Government has not a majority in this House. (Cheers.) The state of things which has prevailed during the last few years has tended—and I do not complain that it is so—to cause Government in this country to rely less and less upon pledged and unqualified supporters, and more and more upon the character of the measures which they bring forward. (Cheers.)

Adverting to the terms of the amendment, he contended that it was ingeniously framed so as to raise a false issue, and attract a majority of votes, while carefully avoiding to challenge an unbiased verdict upon the second reading of the bill. The real question was, not whether the measure should pass into a law, but whether political power should pass into other hands. On this basis he consented to accept the issue of the present discussion. After showing that the circumstances attending Indian legislation last year—proceeding by resolution—are not analogous, he said,—

I think that in adopting that course, in order to avoid great public embarrassment, the Government were perfectly justified; but there are many things that may be done once—many steps taken under the pressure of emergency, which ought not to be drawn into a general precedent, which it would be most inconvenient to adopt. (Hear, hear.) I say, then, I am expressing the feelings of my colleagues and of those who support this measure when I declare that the adoption of the resolution proposed by the noble lord must necessarily be fatal to the bill. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Stanley then noticed successively the various objections urged against the measure. The framers had been charged with refusing to recognise the just rights of the working classes, but upon analysing the various franchises created by the bill, he maintained that a wide and liberal provision was made by which every man who chose to exercise a moderate degree of industry and thrift could easily obtain his due share of franchise privileges. What the bill did not do was, that it did not admit the working classes indiscriminately and in a body, in which case their numbers would overbear and swamp the votes of every other class of the community. Two tests, he submitted, were available in the determination of fitness for electoral privileges. One was based upon education, which, being as yet new and untried in the constitutional system, had not been included in the bill. The other consisted of a moderate property qualification, and this was the presiding principle, interpreted in a most liberal spirit wherever electoral rights were conceded under the provisions of the measure. The noble lord then noticed and vindicated the Government proposition with regard to the treatment of small boroughs, the novel elements introduced into the county constituencies, and the identification of the county and borough franchises. The identity or uniformity of the franchise for counties and boroughs was objected to; but unless it was adopted there would always be a discontented class,

and the lower the franchise in boroughs was carried the larger would be the discontented class. He asked upon what principle the distinction between the county and borough franchise rested? The one, it was said, was founded upon property, and the other upon occupation; but it ignored all forms of property except real property; the Chancery clause made the inconsistency greater, and the distinction now rested upon no clear and intelligible ground. The effect of these clauses would be much less than supposed.

There are now about 95,000 freeholders residing within the limits of boroughs; we cannot pretend to any certainty on this point; but we believe that rather less than half of these have one vote only; these are not disfranchised—only transferred. The remainder who have a second vote will prospectively lose it, but only when, by the operation of other parts of the bill, a great number of new voters are brought on the list. We have heard much of the smallness of this measure; but to the 900,000 10% occupiers now existing the bill will add 200,000 voters; and this addition may by the new franchises created be extended to 100,000 more. If the amount of personal property on which a qualification is given is thought too great, that is a point for future consideration; a principle is laid down in the bill on which by after amendments, the constituencies can be still further extended.

He believed that, looking at the subject in a practical point of view, the choice lay between a comparatively small and moderate bill and no bill whatever.

I believe the attempt to carry through Parliament a large measure of reform would share the fate of the measures of 1852 and 1854. I believe it would fail, and for this reason—that the working classes are not now pressing in the same manner as they did twenty-seven years ago for the possession of political power, and that the middle classes, having a much larger share of political power than they then possessed, are not disposed to part with it.

He denied that the British constitution was aristocratic; it was more essentially middle class. On that system the country had been governed during periods of heavy trial, and raised to its present pitch of power and prosperity.

I see nothing in the manner in which the members of that class have used the preponderance of political power vested in them during the last twenty-five years to make me believe that they are unworthy to possess it still. It may be right that they should share that power. It is not right that they should lose it; and lose it they will if by an indiscriminate extension of the franchise (for you will find it no easier to stop at 6% than at 10%, and what you give to the boroughs you will not be able to withhold from the counties) you should place every class in subordination to one, and that one by no fault of its own, but by the nature and the necessity of the case the least independent and the least instructed. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. G. STURT (who spoke from a back bench on the Ministerial side) said, in reference to Mr. Disraeli's proposal, that it was surprising that one who was second to no man in that House for political sagacity should in 1859 coolly, gravely, and deliberately propose to deprive 100,000 of his honest, intelligent, loyal, and patriotic fellow-countrymen of their inestimable privilege of voting at county elections. He was obliged to look about for an explanation of so extraordinary a proceeding. The hon. member for Birmingham was quite right in describing this as a sop thrown by the Government to the county members on their own side. No doubt it was kindly intended, yet it certainly paid the county members no very high compliment. (A laugh.)

He wondered that they did not regard it in the proper light—viz., as a great political insult offered to themselves and their constituents, and did not protest as one man against a scheme manifestly so unjust and so unconstitutional. (Cheers.) Instead of doing this, however, his hon. friends first took the sop and then did not like it (laughter); because a few days afterwards down came the hon. member for Somersetshire, generous man! and gave notice of amendment to maintain what he called existing rights—a proposition which was nothing more nor less than a miserable compromise. County members generally on the Ministerial side were not supposed to hold very enlightened views, or to have very expansive intellects, and, after mixing considerably with them himself during the last six weeks, he must say he was rather inclined to share in that opinion. (Laughter.) He wished to ask his hon. friends in public, as he had asked them over and over again in private, why they were so suspicious and distrustful towards the people? (Cheers.) For many years past the decent and loyal behaviour of "the masses" had been the theme of admiration throughout the world. It was said that there was a danger of the people undermining the throne and subverting the aristocracy. He shared in no such apprehension—he laboured under no such hallucination. It was because he had faith in the people that he protested against any attempt to tamper with their constitutional rights. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He so protested because he was a Conservative. (An ironical cheer from the Ministerial side.) Yes, he repeated, he made that protest because he was a Conservative; and he would tell the hon. gentleman who raised that malevolent cheer, that that man was more worthy the appellation of Conservative who advanced with the times in which he lived and identified himself with the principles of progressive improvement than one who had no trust in the people, and who, whenever an opportunity presented itself, was invariably found raising his voice and recording his vote in favour of a retrograde policy. (Opposition cheers.) Moreover, when the proper time arrived he (Mr. Sturt) should record his vote in favour of extending the borough franchise, because in his conscience he believed there were tens of thousands of the working classes in the country precluded from that right to which their intelligence and education so eminently entitled them. (Opposition cheers.) Desirous as he was to see a satisfactory measure of reform passed in the present session, the question naturally suggested itself—would he assist in attaining that object by voting with the noble lord the member for the city? He



thought not. (A laugh, answered by counter cheers.) If the resolution of the noble lord were carried all chance of passing an effective Reform Bill during the present session would be lost. Surely, it was in the power of any hon. member, when the House went into committee on this bill, to move a resolution embodying the objects of the noble lord? (Hear, hear.)

Lord BURY, speaking in support of the amendment, described the bill as "Locke King and water." This measure did not go in the right direction. It was a counterfeit, it was not true metal, and ought to be nailed to the table of the House like a bad shilling to the counter of a shopkeeper. It was no Reform Bill; it was simply an innovation; and he should therefore most strenuously oppose it when they proceeded to discuss it in detail. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. KER SEYMER applied himself principally to a refutation of the arguments employed by Mr. Bright in his reform speeches out of doors.

The hon. member for Birmingham had been saying some unpleasant things of the aristocracy during the last few months. What did the aristocracy say of him? They thought it a great misfortune for a man who aspired to be a statesman to commence public life by a course of agitation out of doors. They thought that the habit of addressing large and enthusiastic meetings, where only one side was heard, had produced a bad effect both upon the mind and the oratory of the hon. member. They traced to that source the entire impossibility under which he appeared to labour of placing himself in the position of his adversary, or of supposing that anybody who held a different opinion from him could be either honest or good. To that they attributed the incorrect statements, the unsound logic, the violent and intemperate language of which we had heard so much during the last few months. (Hear, hear.)

The opinions which the hon. member had expressed, and the manner in which they had been received by large masses of working men, lay at the root of the question of reform.

Every true friend of the working classes would speak to them of these things, and would try to persuade them to reform themselves; but it suited the demagogue better to talk to them of universal suffrage and the wickedness of the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) In America, even in the new cities that had risen up on the banks of the Mississippi, the same overcrowding, the same want of the common necessities of life, the same vice and misery prevailed; while in New York there was a place called the Bowery, which he could assure the House matched anything to be found in St. Giles or Saffron-hill.

Looking at the position of the House of Commons in the practical working of the constitution, he said he thought it had encroached very much upon the two other branches of the Legislature, and, if we were to have a House of Commons working harmoniously with them, the landed and agricultural interest must be represented strongly. A moderate measure of reform was all that was required, and, with the exception of the disfranchisement (as it was called) of the borough freeholders, which he condemned, he thought this to be a measure which deserved the support of the House. He had no doubt the country would be of opinion that the noble lord was more anxious to change places with the right hon. gentlemen on the Ministerial benches than to amend the representation of the people. ("Oh! Oh!" and cheers.)

Alderman SALOMONS should support the resolution, as founded in wisdom.

Mr. LIDDELL stated the reasons why he should vote for the bill and against the resolution.

Sir C. WOOD considered the bill so objectionable and obnoxious in its principles that he would prefer no bill at all. He insisted that the identity of franchise in town and county was a dangerous one. Was it to be applied, he asked, to Scotland and to Ireland? Although he did not desire an indiscriminate admission of the working classes to the franchise, and was not prepared to make them the ruling class in the country, he thought that, considering how much they had improved of late years, it was high time that they should have some voice in choosing representatives, and he contended that the Government measure did not contain an adequate provision for their admission. He therefore concurred in the resolution. The most dangerous consequences would, in his opinion, result from the proposal of the Government to eliminate from the county constituencies one-fifth, the most independent class of voters, and to afford the means of manufacturing faggot-votes and reviving rotten boroughs. The resolution left it open to the Government to adopt the course it suggested, of lowering the franchise in the boroughs and of altering the provision regarding the borough freeholders, and if they refused, they would be responsible for the consequences.

Mr. HORSMAN argued that if the bill deserved one-tenth of the condemnation which had been heaped on it, there was no reason why it should not be condemned on the second reading instead of being met by a resolution which, as the hon. member for Dorsetshire said, was so skilfully drawn as to provoke, if not to justify, the accusation of being a mere party move. (Hear.) He had promised his constituents to consider the bill upon its merits, in the interests of reform. It was admitted that this was a most difficult question to deal with; it was admitted that a settlement was desirable, and this could only be accomplished by the honest co-operation of both sides of the House, apart from all party movements.

Above all, and over all, it was admitted that the Liberals had an immense numerical majority in that House—(cheers and laughter)—and if they went into committee sincere and united in the desire to pass a good bill this session, they had absolute power to mould the present bill into any shape they pleased, and to cast on their opponents the responsibility of rejecting it.

Yet, with all these advantages, they were invited to-night by a short and summary, and, as it might prove, an unfortunate and suicidal process, to forego them, and to incur the odium which must, sooner or later, attach to rendering all legislation at this time impossible, and to postponing legislation possibly to a distant period, when the passions of the million might be brought in to override and usurp the functions of statesmen. (Ministerial cheers.) What he felt was this, that there never was a question with regard to which it behoved the Liberal party to walk more warily and more circumspectly, whether they considered the interests of reform or collectively and individually their political character. It was they who had kept the question since 1851 dangling before the eyes of the nation. It was by them that promises had been made, and performance had been postponed in a manner which had certainly not diminished the difficulties of legislation. (Ministerial cheers.) They were on the Liberal side a numerous and active, and they ought to be an influential body, and yet while they were on those benches doing penance for past mistakes they were on the point of precipitating themselves into another mistake, which might be greater and more unpardonable than all. (Ministerial cheers.) He differed from what had been said by the right hon. gentleman below him as to the effect of passing this resolution. He could consider it as nothing but tantamount to the rejection of the bill. (Hear.) He should be very much surprised if the Government received it in any other form. His Parliamentary experience was not quite so lengthened as that of the hon. gentleman, but at the same time in the course of twenty-three years he could recollect no precedent of a Government accepting such an amendment on the second reading of a bill and retaining office one day afterwards. (Hear, hear.) It was a rejection of the bill which was to be brought about by an alliance of all those on Liberal benches who had most influence among Liberals. All the great Liberal potentates, the noble lord the member for Tiverton, the noble lord the member for London, and his hon. friend the member for Birmingham, had agreed to vote for this resolution, but the House should consider what was the real character of this unanimity. Was it founded upon an identity of sentiments? (Ministerial cheers.) He felt bound to put the question in order that they might clearly understand what, upon the question of reform itself, were to be the consequences of the vote they were to give to-night. He asked whether the unanimity which had been arrived at was founded upon the love of reform? Was it founded upon an identity of sentiments on the shortcomings of the Government bill, or was it founded on a common understanding as to the basis of the bill which would be substituted for it? (Ministerial cheers.) He felt that before they rushed into this division they ought carefully to contemplate the consequences.

Three Liberal Administrations had failed in carrying through a Reform Bill; a Conservative Government had now produced a measure, and he asserted boldly that, if the House went into committee sincerely desirous of having a good bill this session, it was so framed that they could make it not only a better bill, but a more liberal and a more popular measure than had been submitted to the House since 1832, by fewer, shorter, and more simple amendments than were made in 99 out of 100 bills that passed through Parliament. This was an unanswerable reason for preferring going into committee to rejecting the bill, which might plunge the country into the turmoil of a general election. Heavy disasters—which the hon. member described and lamented in emphatic terms—had overtaken the Liberal party through previous errors in obeying factious motives, instead of following a sound and magnanimous course of policy. In 1846 the Opposition "perpetrated a great crime" in combining with the Protectionists to turn out Sir R. Peel. His own vote then was the one act of his political life to which he had ever looked back with shame and self-reproach. Was it not matter of history that the great Whig party had never prospered since that day? (Laughter and cheers.)

Unhappy differences dealt a deathblow to the Cabinet of 1851; humiliation befell them in 1853; and a still heavier scourge smote them in 1855, when the most illustrious of their body separated from them to seek other sympathies for the time (a laugh), taking with him all the noblest traditions and living renown of the party, and leaving such a void behind!

In that material and moral ruin of a great historic party the world saw both a retribution and a moral.

Look at the resolution before the House. Wise heads, secret influences, had been at work upon it. It had come forth in the name of the noble lord, who was the putative parent; but whose image and superscription did it bear? (Laughter.) Not the noble lord's, for it was a satire upon the manliness and directness with which he had grappled with the bill on its first appearance. It did not reflect the wishes of the noble lord the member for Tiverton, because they were well assured that his sympathies and sagacity would lead him to favour the second reading of this measure. (A laugh.) It rather indicated that another victory had been achieved by that lower substitute for statesmanship which had too often meddled and manoeuvred in the Whig Cabinets, both of the noble lord the member for Tiverton and the noble lord the member for London, discrediting their Governments, and involving them and their followers in one common ruin. (Cries of "Name!") He could only now repeat what he had stated at the outset, that the gravity of the vote they were about to give could scarcely be over-rated. If he felt that by supporting the amendment he should be increasing the noble lord's influence for public objects, he should be anxious to afford him every assistance; but believing, as he did, that if they rejected this measure, they would be rendering legislation this year impossible, the success of the noble lord would only be the commencement of his difficulties, and would involve the country in greater difficulties. The Ministry had been likened to a sick man, sick even to death; and he (Mr. Horsman) thought, if the noble lord had to rush in to despatch him, it was unfortunate that this question of Parliamentary Reform should be used as the instrument to deal a blow that was sure to recoil upon himself. If the Ministry had to go out upon reform, they (the Opposition) would have to reconstruct their new Government

on that question. (Ministerial cheers.) They would have to propose a larger measure of reform; but could they carry it? (Hear, hear.) Nothing could justify a Minister proposing a large measure of reform except the certainty that he had the strength to carry it. Popular support failed in 1854. Had they the certainty of that popular support in 1859? Be that as it might, they would have a more compact and formidable Opposition; the contest would be embittered by their contumacious rejection of this bill; and that Opposition, if it chose, might use Parliamentary Reform as an instrument for embarrassing them. That agitation would proceed year by year. The question of reform would have more and more party dirt thrown into it, and the Ministry, Parliament, and public men be discredited, until a period might dispose of an ill-fed and an ill-employed population to co-operate—then, with tumultuous gatherings in the provinces, with telling references to official speeches delivered for one purpose, but now available for another—(cheers)—with the table of that House laden with petitions, and the avenues thronged with excited crowds—perhaps the hon. member for Birmingham, even if his influence should then remain—for a man who only said what he believed, and believed what he said, would see numberless candidates for popular favour anxious to discredit him—if even his influence should remain—would be looked to as a preserver, and his bill accepted as a compromise against the angry passions which the blindness and folly of that House would have done so much to stimulate and inflame. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. MILLS would support the second reading of the bill with a view to future amendment.

Mr. HUGGESSON said no Reform Bill would be satisfactory to the country unless it included a large extension of the franchise and a new distribution of seats. He represented a small borough which appeared in one of the schedules (laughter.) He should be ashamed to go before his constituents and tell them that he had been deterred from voting against the second reading of a bad measure, lest by another measure their borough should be disfranchised. The Government wished, by holding out a threat of a dissolution, to compel the House to agree to their measure; but he believed that the Government durst not appeal to the country (derisive cheers), and that if they did appeal they would find themselves woefully mistaken.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said nothing should induce him to assent to the principle of the bill, and therefore he must oppose the second reading.

Lord R. OCEIL taunted the Opposition with taking credit for a public sentiment which did not belong to them. The petitions asked for much more than the amendment would concede.

Every public meeting of late in the great towns had pronounced in favour of manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, and electoral districts, which the right hon. gentlemen opposite refused to grant. (Cries of "No!") In the *Times* of that morning, which, no doubt, most hon. members read, there was a report of a meeting held at Walsall, which an hon. member well known in that House attended. Mr. Duignan, a banker, who seemed to want more explanation than was given him, cried out—"What about John Bright?" In reply to this question Mr. Forster, the hon. member in question, replied—"I believe it will be found that John Bright and Lord John Russell will sail in the same boat." (Cheers and laughter from the Ministerial benches.) "If my friend," proceeded Mr. Forster, "will only wait till next week, he will see that there is perfect agreement between John Bright and Lord J. Russell. I may say that John Bright fully concurs in the confidence which Reformers entertain in Lord J. Russell. A voice: 'Let John Bright form a Ministry.' Laughter and confusion." (Ironical cheers and laughter from the Ministerial benches.) The hon. member for Walsall (Mr. Forster), was well known in that House as having played an important part last year, when he was selected to fulfil, in respect to a portion of the Liberal party, the delicate duty so long performed by the right hon. member for Wells (Sir W. Hayter). He presumed that the hon. member for Walsall was fully in the confidence of his leaders, and his statement was, no doubt, based on good authority. Probably the hon. member for Birmingham was too pure a statesman to have anything to do with so degraded a machinery as that of whips—(laughter)—but still the hon. gentleman (Mr. Forster) must have had his information from high authority. Perhaps he would enlighten the House upon this remarkable conversion, but hon. members opposite (pointing to those above the gangway) would do well to reflect upon this ominous alliance. Directly the sacrifice was consummated a test would be applied. The noble lord would probably form a Ministry, and they would then soon find out whether perfect unanimity prevailed between Lord John Russell and John Bright. Either, however, this assertion was incorrect, or hon. gentlemen opposite must be the first to desert the Ministry they were now so industriously forming. The allies would endeavour to oust one another in order to attain the objects at which each aimed for itself. Which party would succeed—whether the moderate Liberals, who sought to climb to power over the shoulders of the Radicals, would afterwards kick the Radicals into the gutter—(laughter)—or whether they did not continue to act with men whose opinions they did not share—it was impossible to predict; but certainly out of such an alliance would come a grain of political credit to neither party, and he thought that each would regret it. (Hear, hear.)

The adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. J. WILSON, and carried. The House rose at half-past twelve.

THE CABINET DISORGANISATION.—The following authentic anecdote of the Derby Administration, which begins to be known in private political circles, is too characteristic of the Premier and the situation to be much doubted. It appears that Lord John Manners, after the Government defeat of Wednesday on the Church-rate question, went to Lord Derby and expressed a wish to resign office. No doubt Lord John Manners suggested high-minded considerations for such a course of action. But Lord Derby overcame his scruples by saying, "Oh, no, my dear lord, for if any more go we will all go together."—*Star*.



## ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES

## DIVISION ON SECOND READING OF SIR J. TRELAWNY'S BILL ON TUESDAY.

Ayes (for second reading), 242; Noes, 168.

## MAJORITY—AYES.

Adair, H E	Foley, H W	Norris, J T
Adeane, H J	Forster, C	Onslow, G
Agnew, Sir A	Fortescue, Hon F D	Osborne, R
Alcock, T	Fortescue, C S	Paget, C
Anderson, Sir J	Fox, W J	Paxton, Sir J
Antrobus, E	Freeston, Colonel	Pechell, Sir G B
Ayrton, A S	French, Colonel	Perry, Sir T E
Bagshaw, R J	Garnett, W J	Phillips, R N
Bailey, C	Gibson, Rt Hon T M	Pigott, F
Baines, Rt Hon M T	Gilpin, C	Pilkington, J
Baker, R W	Glyn, G C	Pinney, Colonel
Baring, H B	Graham, Rt Hon Sir J	Pugh, D
Baring, T G	Greene, J	Ramsay, Sir A
Beale, M T	Greenwood, J	Ramden, Sir J W
Baxter, W E	Greer, S M C	Rayham, Viscount
Beale, S	Gregory, W H	Rebow, J G
Beamish, F B	Gregson, S	Ricardo, O
Beaumont, W B	Grenfell, C P	Rich, H
Berkeley, Hon H F	Grenfell, C W	Ridley, G
Berkeley, F W F	Greville, Colonel F	Robertson, T G A
Biggs, J	Grey, R W	Roebuck, J A
Black, A	Gurney, S	Rothschild, Baron L
Blake, J	Hadfield, G	Rothschild, Baron M
Bonham-Carter, J	Hall, Rt Hon Sir B	Roupe, W
Bouverie, Rt Hon E F	Hamilton, Captain	Russell, H
Bouverie, Hon P P	Hanbury, R	Russell, A
Brand, Hon H	Hanky, T	Salisbury, E G
Bright, J	Hardcastle, J A	Salomons, Alderman
Briscoe, J I	Harris, J D	Sammelson, B
Brookhurst, J	Hartington, Marquis	Schneider, H W
Brown, J	Hatchell, J	Scholefield, W
Brown, H A	Headlam, T E	Sorpe, G P
Buchanan, W	Henage, G F	Shafte, B D
Buckley, General	Hodgson, K D	Shelley, Sir J V
Bury, Viscount	Holland, E	Sheridan, H B
Butler, C S	Horsman, Rt Hon E	Slaney, R A
Byng, Hon G	Howard, Hon C W G	Smith, J A
Calthorpe, Hn F W H	Hutt, W	Smith, Rt Hon R V
Campbell, R J R	Ingram, H	Smith, A
Carrwell, Rt Hon E	Jackson, W	Smith, Sir F
Cavendish, Hon W	James, E J	Smyth, Colonel
Clay, J	Jervoise, Sir J C	Somerville, Hon Sir W
Clifford, C C	Johnstone, Sir J	Stanley, Lord
Clifford, Colonel	Keating, Sir H S	Stanley, Hon W O
Cobbett, J M	Kerhaw, J	Stapleton, J
Codrington, General	King, Hon P J L	Steel, J
Coke, Hon W C W	Kingslake, A W	Stuart, Lord J
Colebrooke, Sir T E	Kingscote, R N F	Stuart, Colonel
Coringham, W	Kinnaird, Hon A F	Sykes, Colonel W H
Cowper, Rt Hon W F	Kirk, W	Thompson, General
Cotterell, Sir H G	Knatchbull-Hugues	Thornley, T
Cowan, C	sen, E	Thornhill, W P
Craufurd, H H J	Labouchere Rt Hon H	Tomlin, G
Crosley, F	Langton, J H	Trueman, C
Dalglish, R	Langston, H G	Turner, J A
Davey, R	Laslett, W	Villiers, Rt Hon C P
Deasy, R	Levinge, Sir R	Vivian, Hon J C W
Denison, Hon W H F	Lindsay, W S	Walter, J
Dent, J D	Locke, J	Watkins, Colonel L
De Vere, S E	Locke, T	Weguelin, T M
Devereux, J T	Luce, T	Western, S
Dillwyn, L L	Macarthy, A	Westhead, J P B
Dodson, J G	MacEvoy, E	Whitman, J
Duff, M E G	Maguire, J F	Whitbread, S
Duff, Major L D G	Mainwaring, T	White, J
Duke, Sir J	Majoribanks, D C	Wickham, H W
Dunbar, Sir W	Marshall, W	Willcox, B M G
Duncan, Viscount	Martin, O W	Williams, W
Duncombe, T	Martin, P W	Willoughby, Sir H
Dundas, F	Martin, J	Wilson, J
Dunlop, A M	Masey, W N	Winnington, Sir T E
Egerton, E C	Matheson, A	Wood, Rt Hon Sir C
Ellis, Rt Hon E	Melgund, Viscount	Wood, W
Ellis, E	Mills, T	Woods, H
Elliot, Hon J E	Mitchell, T A	Wortley, Rt Hon J S
Evans, Sir De L	Moffatt, G	Wyd, J
Evans, T W	Monseil, Rt Hon W	Young, A W
Ewart, W	Monson, Hon W J	
Ewing, H E C	Morris, D	
Finlay, A S	Napier, Sir C	
Fitzgerald, Rt Hon J	Nicoll, D	
Fitzroy, Rt Hon H	Norrey, Sir D J	

## MINORITY—NOES.

Adderley, Rt Hon C B G	Adair, R S	Moody, C A
Akroyd, E	Gladstone, Rt Hon W	Morgan, O
Arbuthnot, Hon Gen	Goddard, A L	Mowbray, Rt Hon J R
Baillie, C	Graham, Lord W	Nass, Lord
Baillie, H J	Greaves, E	Neeld, J
Barnard, Hon Col	Griffith, C D	Newdegate, C N
Barrow, W H	Grogan, E	Newport, Viscount
Bathurst, A A	Gurney, J H	Nisbet, R P
Beach, W W B	Haddo, Lord	Noel, Hon G J
Beecroft, G S	Hall, General	North, Colonel
Bennet, P	Hamilton, Lord C	Northcote, Sir S H
Bentinck, G W P	Hanbury, Lord Capt	Osulston, Lord
Beresford, Rt Hon W H	Handley, J	Packe, C W
Blackburn, P	Hardy, G	Pakenham, Col
Boldero, Col	Henley, Rt Hon J W	Pakington, Rt Hon
Botfield, Beriah	Henniker, Lord	Palmer, R
Bramley-Moore, J	Herbert, Rt Hon S	Patten, Colonel W
Brampton, T W	Hodgson, W N	Peel, Rt Hon Gen
Bridge, Sir B W	Hopwood, J T	Pennant, Hon Col
Brice, Major C	Hornby, W H	Pevensey, Viscount
Burghley, Lord	Hotham, Lord	Phillips, J H
Burrell, Sir C M	Hudson, G	Pugh, D
Cairns, Sir H M C	Hume, W W F	Puller, C W G
Calcraft, J H	Ingestre, Viscount	Robertson, P F
Carden, Sir R W	Johnstone, Hn H B	Rust, J
Cartwright, Colonel	Johnstone, J J H	Scott, Hn F
Ocell, Lord R	Jolliffe, Sir W G H	Scott, Major
Child, S	Jolliffe, H H	Seymer, H K
Christy, S	Jones, D	Shirley, E P
Churchill, Lord A S	Kekewich, S T	Sibthorp, Major
Close, M C	Kendall, N	Smollett, A
Cobbold, J C	Kerrison, Sir E C	Spooner, R
Codrington, Sir W	King, J K	Stirling, W
Cole, Hon H A	Knatchbull, W F	Stewart, Sir M R S
Cole, Hn J L	Knight, F W	Sturt, H G
Corry, Rt Hon H L	Knightley, R	Taylor, Colonel
Cross, A A	Knox, Colonel	Tollmach, J
Curzon, Viscount	Knox, Hon W S	Trefusis, Hon C H R
Davison, R	Langton, W G	Trollope, Rt Hon Sir J
Davies, Rt Hon B	Leffroy, A	Vane, J
Drummond, H	Legh, G C	Vansittart, G H
Du Cane, C	Lennox, Lord A F	Vansittart, W
Duncombe, Hn A	Liddell, Hon H G	Verner, Sir W
Duncombe, Hn Col	Lisburne, Earl of	Waddington, H S
Du Pre, C G	Lockhart, A E	Walcott, Admiral
East, Sir J B	Lovaine, Lord	Walpole, Rt Hon S H
Edwards, H	Lyall, G	Walsh, Sir J
Egerton, W	Lygon, Hon F	Welby, W E
Elcho, Lord	Macartney, G	Whitmore, H
Elmley, Viscount	Malins, R	Wyndham, General
Emlyn, Viscount	Manners, Lord J	Wynne, Colonel
Estcourt, Rt Hon THS	March, Earl of	Wynne, W W E
Farquhar, Sir M	Maxwell, Hon Col	Yorke, Hon ET
Fellows, E	Miles, T J	
Ferguson, Sir R	Miller, T J	
Forster, Rt Hon Col	Mills, A	
Forster, Sir G	Montgomery, Sir G	

## PAIRS.

FOR.  
Hon. F. Tollemache  
Mr. J. H. Foley  
Mr. B. Williams  
Mr. F. North  
Lord Grosvenor  
Mr. Beasley  
Mr. W. O. Foster  
Mr. J. C. Ewart  
Colonel Tynte  
Mr. Lowe  
Mr. Traill  
Serjeant Kingslake  
Mr. Marsh  
Colonel Biddulph  
Mr. Mellor  
Mr. Sheridan  
Mr. Cogan  
Mr. Wyvill  
Lord E. Bruce  
Mr. G. G. Glyn  
Mr. G. Clive  
Lord C. Paget  
Mr. Tite  
Mr. Russell (Limerick)  
Mr. J. B. Smith  
Mr. Fenwick  
Mr. C. Fitzwilliam  
Mr. Pryse  
Mr. Bland  
Colonel White  
Mr. Mostyn  
Mr. Foljambe  
Captain Mangels  
Mr. Cheetham  
Mr. Talbot  
Lord Castlereagh  
Mr. Caird  
Mr. Mackinnon, jun.  
Sir M. Cholmeley  
Mr. W. P. Price  
Mr. R. W. Crawford  
Mr. W. Brown  
Sir B. Bethell  
Sir F. Davis  
Mr. Copeland

## AGAINST.

Mr. Bovill  
Mr. Parnham  
Mr. Franklyn  
Mr. Percy  
Sir P. G. Egerton  
Lord A. V. Tempest  
Earl of Lincoln  
Captain Annesley  
Lord Newark  
Mr. B. Stanhope  
Mr. Repton  
Mr. Holford  
Mr. P. Nisbet  
Colonel Gilpin  
Mr. D. Damer  
Mr. Alexander  
Sir E. Hayes  
Mr. Cayley  
Mr. J. A. Warre  
Mr. O. Gore  
Lord Dalkieth  
Mr. S. Booth  
Colonel Forde  
Colonel Somerset  
Mr. Paull  
Lord Galway  
Mr. Bruen  
Mr. Dobbs  
Mr. Cooper  
Sir W. Heathcote  
Sir M. Lopes  
Mr. Collins  
Lord E. Hill  
Mr. M. Clintock  
Mr. Macaulay  
Colonel Williams  
Captain Gray  
Mr. S. B. Miller  
Mr. J. W. Dod  
Mr. Baring  
Mr. W. H. Wyndham  
Mr. Holt  
Captain Archibald  
Mr. T. T. Bernard

Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston abstained from voting. Sir W. Hayter, the Whig whip, Sir G. C. Lewis, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir George Grey were also absent from the division. Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham voted with the majority. With the exception of Lord John and Sir Charles Napier, the whole of the metropolitan members were found amongst the ayes or pairs for the bill. Every member of the Government in the Lower House, except Lord Stanley, appears to have voted against the bill; but we do not find any unexpected names in the minority, unless we except that of Lord Haddo. The number of members voting on this occasion, including pairs, was 496. On the third reading last year the numbers were, for the bill, 268, against, 205—majority, 63, and the total number voting was 528. This year our opponents have not been able to whip up nearly so many votes.

"Number Two, Serjeants' Inn" thus writes to the *Daily News* on the subject:—

Notwithstanding the dead set made at me yesterday morning by Messrs Hope, Griffith, and Packe—though they denounced my tactics, quoted my journal against me, and displayed my broadsides to the house, my Church Rate Abolition Bill does not appear to have fared one vote worse in the division than it did last year. For rather oddly, the second reading then was carried by precisely the same majority (74), and in a house of nearly the same number (496 instead of 494—pairs being included).

There is, however, this rather important distinction in my favour, that last year M.P.s were said to have voted with Sir John Trelawny, not for the sake of abolition, but to make the Government "do something." Well, that something has now been done, and with what result all England knows as well as I do; and yesterday it was confessed that another majority in favour of abolition would make any fresh attempt at compromise impossible. Nevertheless, that dangerous influence which, according to Mr. Packe, I exercise over the House of Commons, brought to the lobby my now usual majority of between 70 and 80 votes.

Yet the house had the plainest warning that the success of my bill would only lead me to imitate Oliver Twist, and "ask for more;" and it divided just after an affecting appeal of Lord John Manners to come to the help of the Government in rescuing the Establishment from destruction. Even his lordship's own colleague, Lord Stanley, voted for the very measure which his noble father will do his best to throw out of the Lords; while another Lord John, who has hitherto stuck to Church Rates with desperate pertinacity, yesterday left them and the Establishment to their fate by quitting the house before the division.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. EDWARD MIALI AT BANBURY.—The supporters of Mr. Miall at Banbury having raised a fund to defray the expenses of the late contest, found that, after the payment of the costs (upward of 100*l.*) a surplus of 40*l.* remained, which it was resolved to devote to the purchase of a gold watch and chain as a testimonial to him. The presentation took place on Thursday evening last at the Town-hall. J. Gazey, Esq., occupied the chair, and about 400 electors and non-electors, with a large sprinkling of ladies, were present. The *Oxford Chronicle*, in reporting the meeting, says:—"After some excellent speeches from Messrs. Payne, Austen, Brooks, and Henderson, the testimonial was formally presented in suitable language by Mr. Cubitt, and responded to by Mr. Miall with great emotion, who delivered a very graphic and eloquent speech on the Banbury Election and the Government Reform Bill. The meeting closed with some sensible remarks from the chairman. The meeting was one of the most unanimous and enthusiastic kind we remember to have seen."

## CONGRESS ON THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

(From the *Times*.)

We are happy to state that a Congress of the great Powers will meet either at London or Berlin to take into consideration the state of Italy and the complications to which it has led. Although we may all have become somewhat tired of Congresses, yet there is no doubt that this solution is the best under the circumstances—in fact, the only one, considering how far each of the two Sovereigns principally concerned has committed himself, and how much a retreat would detract from the pretensions of either. The recent conduct of the French and Sardinian Courts is not calculated to insure a happier fortune for Italy, but we trust that, now the settlement of that unhappy country has been committed to Europe, the Great Powers, and especially England and Prussia, will make their voices heard in favour of humanity and good government. France and Austria have called a Congress not only to decide the points in dispute between them, but to take counsel for the permanent tranquillity of Southern Europe.

To Lord Cowley's mission the meeting of the Congress is immediately due. The Emperor of Austria, having regard to the interests of peace, and willing to take away every excuse for an aggression on the part of France, has stated his intentions respecting Italy fully and frankly. He declares, what we can well believe, that he has not and never has had any design of attacking Piedmont. The aggressive attitude has been throughout on the side of the weaker State, encouraged by the hope of French assistance; and the alleged designs of Austria have been a mere pretext to cover armaments intended for an invasion of Lombardy. The Emperor of Austria is quite willing to evacuate the Papal States simultaneously with France, and if the result of such an act chances to be the exposure of the Pope to danger from the revolutionary party, he will not regard with jealousy the return of French troops to Rome, should such a step be taken *bond fide* for the purpose of supporting his Holiness. As to the separate treaties with the Italian States, Francis Joseph declares that they have been only a burden and hindrance to him, exposing him to constant importunities from the different Sovereigns, and that he is willing to consider a plan for placing those States on a more satisfactory basis.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

HARWICH.—The polling took place on Friday with the following result:—

Jervis (Conservative) ... 145  
Campbell (Liberal) ... 134

The Hon. W. F. Campbell has issued a parting address to the electors which commences thus:—"The hustings having been destroyed before four o'clock, and a formal protest entered with the mayor and the town-clerk by my supporters and myself, it remains for me to thank every elector whose vote has been recorded in my favour, and to assure him that the election is invalid."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Hope, M.P. for Maidstone, will be put in nomination for the University of Cambridge as soon as a dissolution of Parliament takes place. The nomination of Mr. Hope has been under consideration for some time by a large and influential class, and is now finally decided upon in the affirmative. Mr. Hope has issued an address containing the following portentous sentence:—"On the head of the man who would seek to overturn this system—to separate the Church from its connexion with the State—and to raise her either to the dangerous height of a dominant theocracy, or level her to the necessitous condition of a self-supporting sect—would, in my judgment, rest a perilous responsibility."

NORFOLK.—It is confidently stated that both divisions of this county will be contested. In the west it is affirmed that Mr. W. Bagge, of Stradsitt, who represented the constituency for many years, but retired in 1857, will again come forward in the Conservative interest, with Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck. The Conservatives have also held a consultative meeting with regard to the eastern division, and two gentlemen have been mentioned as probable candidates.

WEST SUFFOLK.—The retirement of Mr. H. S. Waddington from the representation of this constituency was announced a weeks since, and has remained uncontradicted.

CAMBRIDGE (BOROUGH).—The Liberal party have adopted Messrs. Adair and Mowatt as their candidates. The present Conservative sitting members (Messrs. A. Stuart and K. Macaulay) will offer themselves for re-election.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—In the event of a dissolution of Parliament Sir Henry Stracey, late M.P. for East Norfolk (and the unsuccessful candidate last summer for that constituency), will contest this borough in the Conservative interest, in conjunction with Sir Edmund Lacon.

WAKEFIELD.—Mr. Leatham is again a candidate in the Liberal interest, for the representation of Wakefield in Parliament.



Postscript.

Wednesday, March 23, 1859.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord WONTNOR moved the second reading of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill. Lord DUNHAM opposed the bill, moving as an amendment that it should be read a second time that day six months. In the debate which ensued, the measure was supported by the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Lifford, the Bishop of Cork, and the Bishop of Carlisle; and opposed by the Bishop of Exeter, Lord St. Leonards, the Bishop of St. Asaph, and the Bishop of Oxford. Their lordships divided on the question that the bill be read a second time—

Contents ..... 39  
Non-contents ..... 49

Majority against the bill ..... 10

Some bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

In the Commons Sir J. TRELAWNY moved that the Speaker do leave the chair. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER appealed to the hon. baronet not to persevere with his motion, and reminded him that several gentlemen who had precedence over him had given way. Sir J. TRELAWNY would move that the debate be adjourned. At the same time he did not see that there would be any considerable advantage in postponing his measure, in order to permit the resumption of the debate on the Reform Bill. Gentlemen of advanced views on that subject did not seem to be at all agreed as to the provisions which should be inserted in the bill, whereas his measure was one of really practical legislation. After a short conversation the debate was then adjourned till this day (Wednesday).

THE REFORM BILL—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the Reform Bill was resumed by

Mr. WILSON, who opposed the measure on the broad ground that instead of being progressive it was in reality a step in retrogression from the principles laid down in the Act of 1832. Public opinion had demanded, and public men of all parties had expressed their readiness to concede, a large extension of the franchise. But the present bill contained provisions calculated to restrict the franchise and diminish the number of electors, especially by the withdrawal of their second votes from borough freeholders.

Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON followed in an address of great brilliancy, delivered apparently from memory, and consisting mainly of warnings against undue concessions to democracy. He inquired, if the question were taken out of the hands of the present Government, into whose hands would it fall? The inheritance, he replied, must lapse to a party who had spent twenty-five years in decaying liberal votes and abjuring liberal opinions. In spite of their temporary union, the party were still agitated by the quarrels of years, and if they were seated in Downing-street to-morrow the quarrels of years would go with them. The vote which affirmed Lord John Russell's amendment would practically decide that the Reform Bill should be read a second time that day five years. The resolution was framed as a party movement, but could not be regarded as an expression of public opinion. What the country seemed to ask, if the issue of public meetings could be taken in evidence, was something which did not appear in the amendment and was not recognised in the speech of Lord John, which no Whig Government would propose, and no Government of any complexion hope to carry.

Before the noble lord lifted the scythe that was to mow down the Ministry, let him consult the hour-glass. How long would a Government last which brought to the Treasury bench the noble lord the member for London, the hon. member for Birmingham, and the hon. member for Sheffield? (Laughter.) It was said that this was not a final settlement, but what Reform Bill could be?

Their object was to bring into the franchise those of that class who were still without a vote—their object was not to lower the franchise down to the working class, but, on the contrary, to raise up to the franchise every artisan who would only give proof of his fitness to be placed in the same position as the middle classes. (Hear, hear.) It was a bill of the middle classes, and not of the working classes. This was not the clause of the aristocracy; they were the people who were making the largest concessions. (Hear, hear.) But this was the cause of the middle classes.—(hear, hear)—if they liked to abdicate, if they liked to abandon that cause, then they must resign their powers, and all which has hitherto rendered the resources of England unimpaird amidst the vicissitudes of commerce and the calamities of wars. (Cheers.) If they honestly believe the time has come for them to surrender their power into the hands of the working classes, there is no knowing where this principle is to stop, until it reaches manhood suffrage; and then he said with the middle classes would the responsibility rest. (Hear, hear.) But in the meanwhile they had only to determine whether it was their duty to assign away the political influence of that class, of which they were still the representatives and trustees. (Hear, hear.) Whenever they did obtain secure title deeds for them, whenever they did obtain solid grounds of freedom, if they now accepted an amendment, which if it had anything of gravity or substance, committed them to a pledge to the working class, which they knew they could not redeem to their satisfaction.—(hear, hear)—until they had placed capital and knowledge at the command of insensate, poverty-stricken, and uneducated numbers. (Loud and long continued cheers from the

Ministerial benches, during which the right hon. baronet resumed his seat.)

As the cheers were dying away in the noise of members leaving the House they were raised afresh by one or two voices at the highest pitch. Amid the tumult Mr. BYNG presented himself, and stood waiting till silence was restored. In a quietly argumentative speech, delivered to a very thin House, he supported the amendment, only regretting that it did not meet the bill with a direct negative. Mr. PHILLIPS, the Conservative member for Haverfordwest, supported the bill. As a freeholder in several counties, he strongly approved of the clauses limiting the exercise of that description of franchise. He admitted, however, that a Conservative Government should not have introduced a Reform Bill, and that representation should be based on taxation rather than on the payment of rent or possession of property. Mr. FORSTER alluded to the report of his speech at Walsall, and disclaimed the function of whip attributed to him by Lord R. Cecil. In speaking of a perfect agreement between Lord John Russell and Mr. Bright, he meant nothing more than that they would be found in the same division-lobby on this question. Mr. BANKS STANHOPE, at some length, opposed the amendment, though disapproving the bill. Mr. DODSON followed on the other side. Capt. VANSITTART urged Lord John Russell to escape the snare laid for him by Mr. Bright by withdrawing the amendment, and hoped that, should it be carried, Lord Derby would not behave so badly to his party as not to appeal to a generous people. M. OROSLERY, who had risen several times, and removed from below the gangway before he caught the Speaker's eye—defended working men from the charge of political incompetence, and cited some striking instances of their collective intelligence and honour that had come under his notice.

He had been very much pleased with the right hon. gentlemen opposite, who had exhibited great industry in office, and great attention to business. He also approved of the mode in which they received gentlemen who came to them from the country. They were quite alive to the interests of the country, and he was exceedingly sorry to be obliged to give a vote that would turn them out of office. (Ministerial cheers.) He did not perceive that they had, on the Opposition side of the House, men who were qualified to lead the Liberal party. Where were they on last Tuesday? (Hear, hear.) They had been voting for twenty years to have Church-rates abolished; but where were the noble lords on Tuesday who should have been at their head? (Hear, hear.) They had been leading their followers into a certain lobby until they had not a follower left, and then they fled from the conflict. (Hear, hear.) He was exceedingly sorry to give a vote to disturb the Government of the country, but he could not vote for the second reading of any bill that did not admit the working classes. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mr. M. Gibson rose together, and the latter gave way. Mr. HERBERT spoke in his place at the side of Lord John Russell. It was half-past nine when he commenced, in a large but not crowded House. He resorted upon the Government party the taunt of internal differences; and excited great laughter by quoting Lord Stanley's coy reply to an invitation from the Ballot Society to a dinner.

I believe that my noble friend (Lord Stanley) has a certain opinion—and he never conceals his opinions—in favour of the ballot. ("Oh, oh! no," from Lord Stanley.) Well, I do not know whether I am wrong. My authority may be thought slender, but I remember one great occasion when there was a grand celebration of the principles of the ballot, the noble lord sent a letter to say he regretted a prior engagement prevented his attending. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Well, at all events, it did not imply a very strong impression against the measure. (Oh, and cheers.) I cannot help thinking that if my hon. friend the member for North Warwickshire (Mr. Spooner), for instance, had been invited to attend the celebration of high noon by Cardinal Wiseman—(great laughter)—he would have coughed his refusal in somewhat stronger terms than that he regretted that a prior engagement would prevent his having the honour to attend. (Continued laughter.)

He had no party object or intention in voting for the noble lord's motion. He saw great danger in the Government proposal, and he wanted, if he could, to get some substitute for it, and he was contented to take a Reform Bill sketched out by the shrewdness of the right hon. gentleman the member for Oxfordshire (Mr. Henley)—(cheers)—and which he believed the majority of that House would be better pleased with than the Government measure. He did not believe the warmest supporters of the Government were enamoured of the new doctrine of uniformity. He differed also from Mr. Horsman.

If they voted against the second reading of the bill without specifying what they objected to, they would be rejecting the bill contumaciously; but if they wanted to turn out the Government they would oppose the second reading without stating what they objected to, or wished to see amended. It was said that they might discuss the bill in committee, and take a piece from one clause and add a piece to another. But how could they do that when they did not know what the Government considered to be the principle of the bill, and which of the two portions of the noble lord's resolution was considered to be fatal. (Hear, hear.) They were asked, in fact, to go into the bill, not for the purpose of altering its details, but to alter the whole principle and construction of the measure—to gut it—(laughter)—and then to substitute some new internal arrangement. It would be easy for his right hon. friend (Lord John Russell) to make an excellent bill of it if he were alone; but would he be the only man to make proposals? There were gentlemen behind, and a great many gentlemen opposite too, who were all bent on improving the bill "of the face of the earth." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He for one would not subject the Government to the humiliation of such a proceeding. But was it factious in them to ask that Government to withdraw a bill constructed

upon a principle which was so distasteful to both sides of the House? Was it factious in them to ask publicly what some of the very warmest supporters of the Government had asked the Government privately to do, to withdraw the bill and bring in another constructed upon simpler principles, broader and safer? (Cheers.)

Sir HUGH CAIRNS rose at ten minutes to eleven in a House crowded on both sides and below the bar. The early part of his speech was occupied in a defence of the clauses relating to freehold voting; the latter and larger part consisted of an attack upon Lord John Russell for allying himself with Mr. Bright.

They had heard of the hon. member for Walsall going down to his constituents and telling them that "Lord John and John Bright were in the same boat." (Oh, and laughter.)

Mr. FORSTER explained that he meant the same lobby on the division.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL: Well, did that mean on the question of the ballot? If not, how would the hon. member for Birmingham be in the same "boat" with the noble lord? How, also, would all the hon. members co-operate with the noble lord who had told their constituents that they should stand out for the ballot? Were the noble lord and the hon. member for Birmingham agreed as to the redistribution of seats? It was only fair that the country should know their intentions. The people were not to be gulled by their coming forward as the champions of freeholders who came down from William the Conqueror. (Cheers.) Let them say what they would do to-morrow if they had the opportunity, and how many electors they would disfranchise. (Cheers.) What would they substitute for the bill which they would not allow to be read a second time? (Cheers.)

The noble lord had appealed to his long known and tried attachment to the cause of Reform. That was well known. But it was also well known that there was a form of the tender passion which sometimes developed itself in extreme jealousy of any attentions towards the object of affection from any other quarter. (Great laughter.) He feared the noble lord had laid himself open to some misconceptions and misconstructions upon that delicate point—(laughter)—and come forward

With blandishments to win a people's love,  
To head a faction while their soul is hot,  
And popularly prosecute the plot.

How that was the country would naturally wish to be informed, and what were the objects the noble lord proposed by the course he had taken that night, not openly, but by a captious, almost ambiguous amendment, which committed nobody and meant nothing. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. M. Gibson, the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

The remaining orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to one.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The announcement that Russia had proposed a Congress for the settlement of the Italian question caused the funds to open yesterday with considerable firmness. The highest price of Consols was 96½ to 1. Subsequently somewhat alarming rumours arrived from Paris to the effect that Austria had refused the Congress upon the conditions required from her, and these reports, being accompanied by a fall upon the Bourse, produced a decline in Consols to 96½ to 1. The market, however, was rather steadier at the close, but a new element of uncertainty has now been introduced into the possibility of a pacific solution which may depress public securities for some time longer.

It is stated that the Count de Persigny will represent France in the coming Congress. The appointment of this gentleman, from his reputed attachment to the English alliance, would be very favourably regarded.

The Times of this morning says:—It has been proposed that the Congress shall be held at Geneva, but that place has been objected to, on account of the comparative difficulty of access and the severity of the climate at this season. Aix-la-Chapelle has also been proposed, and with more probability of its proving generally acceptable. It has abundant accommodation, excellent hotels, and is accessible by railway from every direction. London, Brussels, and the Hague have also been mentioned, but we believe Aix will ultimately be selected.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains a report by M. Delangle, on the subject of Protestant worship in France. Henceforth, in order to increase the guarantees for liberty of worship, the authority for the opening of new Protestant chapels, meeting-places, &c., will be granted, not by prefects, but by the Emperor, in his Council of State.

A Vienna letter, in the *Yord*, says:—"It is again stated, on good authority, that the Emperor of Austria is shortly to leave for Italy. His Majesty is to be accompanied by Field-Marshal Baron Hess, by his first aide-de-camp Count Grunke, and a numerous military suite.

The official *Milan Gazette* confirms the news that M. Ripomonti, editor of a newspaper, has been assassinated in Pavia.

It is reported that the Sardinian Consul has been recalled from Trieste.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of wheat came fresh to hand, this morning, both from Essex and Kent; although the attendance of millers was by no means numerous, the demand for all kinds of home-grown wheat ruled steady, and Monday's prices were supported. Foreign wheat—the show of which was sensibly large—sold to a moderate extent, on former terms, and floating cargoes of grain realised extreme rates. Fine barley was firm in price, but other kinds were very dull. We had a slow inquiry for malt, and inferior parcels were the turn lower.



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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1859.

## SUMMARY.

THE fate of the Ministerial Reform Bill and its authors absorbs almost undivided attention, and there seems to be little probability that the public suspense will be relieved until Saturday morning next. It is to be observed that the Mutiny Bill, without the passing of which no Government can act freely, has already been read a third time, and passed in the House of Lords, and that great progress has been made with the Consolidated Fund Bill—a sure sign that the Derby Cabinet are putting their house in order for an appeal to the country. Last night's debate affords strong evidence that the tide is turning against Ministers, notwithstanding Mr. Horsman's rally in their favour. The speech of Mr. Sidney Herbert, a statesman of really independent position, was to them a disaster, all the heavier from the entire absence of party feeling which it exhibited. The right hon. gentleman urges the Government—whom he does not wish to displace now at the eleventh hour to withdraw their Bill and "bring in another constructed on simpler, older, and safer principles", in fact, conceding a 64. borough franchise such as had been recommended by Mr. Henley. It is not easy to see how, after Lord Stanley's declaration on Monday, this advice can be taken. But Mr. Disraeli is pliable, and he may see that the House of Commons is so strongly opposed to his insulting measure that even the alternative of a dissolution may become hazardous.

Meanwhile public feeling has attained to a pitch of opposition to the bill that appeared hardly possible a fortnight ago. There is scarcely a city or town in the country of any consequence that has not held an "indignation meeting," in which middle and working classes have exhibited a marked unanimity. "Ours is a middle class constitution," exclaim Lord Stanley and Sir E. Lytton, "and there is no proof that that powerful section of the community desire to share their privileges with those beneath them." But the Reform meetings of the week are a sign that a change is taking place. Else, what mean those resolutions adopted at Manchester, Dublin, Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol, and other great centres of population, for "a large extension of the suffrage" rather than something more democratic? It would be folly to expect that the middle classes should exhibit that excitement which is only aroused by great wrongs or severe privations. But that they are more and more identifying themselves with the claims of the working classes for admission into the constitution, is shown by such demonstrations as that at Leeds. In that town the chair was taken by the Mayor, a moderate Reformer, and the first resolution, in favour of a large extension of the suffrage, proposed by Mr. Edward Baines, a fair representative of middle-class feeling. It was seconded by Mr. Rawlins, a working man, who used language which may well cause disquietude amongst the present monopolists of political power. "The resolution he had risen to second" (he said) "was similar to that which was passed at Sheffield, Birmingham, Bradford, and Huddersfield—and which was adopted at those towns because it would unite all the Liberal party in their efforts to secure the rejection of the Government bill. His sympathies were, of course, with the working classes, but he felt that it was important that they should have the

assistance of the middle class in their endeavours to secure a large extension of the franchise to the industrious and striving working men."

Lord J. Russell ought to know that in almost every meeting held during the last fortnight, the Ballot has been insisted upon as an important element in any Liberal Reform Bill. Can his lordship escape the conclusion that the Ballot is inevitable? We trust, also, that his lordship will profit by the well-timed remarks of Mr. Crossley in last night's debate. The honourable member for Halifax, while regretting to give a vote to turn out a Government which had in many respects done well, thus referred to the ex-leaders of the Liberal party:—"Where were they on last Tuesday? They had been voting for twenty years to have Church-rates abolished; but where were the noble lords on Tuesday who should have been at their head? They had been leading their followers into a certain lobby until they had not a follower left, and then they fled from the conflict." If Lord John Russell is to be accepted as a Reform leader, his supporters ought to know something of the terms.

While the House of Lords has almost suspended its sittings pending the great struggle in the Lower House, it has, nevertheless, found time to exhibit its obstructive tendencies. Last night the Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister was again thrown out, though by the slender majority of 10. The supporters of this reasonable change in the marriage law have no cause to be discouraged by last night's debate. In spite of the Bishop of St. David's pious wish, "that their lordships would fulfil their high office—that they would be a perpetual barrier against that tide of innovation which was threatening to sweep away all the most precious and the most sacred institutions of our land," two members of the Episcopal Bench—Cork and Carlisle—were courageous enough to speak as well as to vote in support of the measure. His lordship could not but admit "that the measure had made some progress in the public mind since it was last before their lordships,"—a statement confirmed both by the increasing majority of the Lower House, and by last night's division in the Upper.

There are at last trustworthy symptoms that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The *Moniteur* officially confirms the report that a Congress is likely to be held in some neutral city—Aix la-Chapelle, perhaps—for considering the affairs of Italy, to which the five great Powers will send plenipotentiaries. Sardinia will not be represented in this diplomatic gathering, which appears to have been suggested, not by the English Government through Lord Cowley, but by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. It is believed that Austria has consented to the Congress on condition that the territorial arrangements of 1815 are guaranteed afresh. Her right to Lombardy and Venice being thus secured, she is not unwilling to revise her treaties with Italian States, and withdraw her troops from Roman territory. Thus France formally abandons the ambitious schemes of the Piedmontese Government.

It remains to be seen in what spirit the intelligence will be received at Turin, where the difficulties of a retreat are daily increasing. Within a few weeks, some 6,000 refugees from other parts of Italy, comprising patriots and revolutionists of every hue, have found refuge in Piedmont, and to a great extent employment in the service of Victor Emmanuel. How are these turbulent spirits to be held in check? How is Count Cavour to assuage the national feeling he has aroused? "It is a very big game that we are playing (writes the unimpassioned correspondent of the *Times*), but we must go through with it now, and risk our last stake, or we are ruined by our past losses and lavish expenditure. If all that be wanting in order that war may commence between France and Austria is an insurrection in some Italian Duchy, why, that we can get up at a moment's notice." Austria, it now appears, hesitates to consent to a Congress. While she is deliberating, may not the die be cast in favour of war? When we read that "every trained soldier that Piedmont possesses, with the exception of sick, and perhaps of a small detachment here and there, will soon be in the vicinity of the frontier," and that the Austrians were blowing up the bridge of Buffalora across the Ticino to stop the crusaders; misgivings arise that the proposal for a Congress may have come too late.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At length we come to the main struggle of the session—that struggle which is understood to involve the fate of the Cabinet or the dissolution of Parliament. We make no apology for passing over unnoticed, save by a word or two at the end of these "Notes," the comparatively unimportant proceedings of Thursday and Friday, and selecting for description that which will most interest our readers—the first night's debate on

the Ministerial Reform Bill. Considering the profound apathy with which, it is still alleged, the question of Parliamentary Reform is everywhere regarded by the people, the signs of animation both in the House, and in the lobbies, agreeably disappoint expectation. True, there is no turbulent or threatening mob in Palace-yard—but the muster in Westminster Hall is considerable, and the corridors and lobbies are thronged. Within the House, appearances are after the same fashion. Every bench is occupied—both the members' galleries are filled—and quite a crowd of honourable gentlemen who can find no sitting room, stand at the bar. The murmur of conversation sways to and fro like the noise of heaving billows, and the preliminary business is got through without exciting any attention. Lord Derby is present in the Peers' box, and the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, occupies his oft-frequented seat in the Gallery for Distinguished Strangers. When the petitions have been presented, the questions asked, and the notices given, the clerk is bidden to read the orders of the day, the first of which is, Bill for the representation of the people—second reading. Mr. Disraeli immediately moves that the Bill be now read a second time, whereupon Lord John Russell, on the opposite side of the table, rises to move his amendment.

The noble lord was in tolerably good feather on the occasion. He had brought his lady and little boy down to the House with him, and they doubtless looked down upon him with pride from the ladies' gallery. He was once again in his old place as the leader of the Liberal party! He was conducting his hosts to certain victory. He saw before him a not-distant premiership. He had, moreover, to handle a subject with which, more than with any other, he has identified his name and fame. How could he fail of catching the inspiration of the moment? He did catch it. He was argumentative, animated, we may almost add, impassioned. The noble lord's elocution is never elegant. There is no grace in his gestures. He advances and retreats with tiresome uniformity, and seems quite undecided whether to put his hands on the table before him, or beneath his coat-tail behind him. But his countenance lights up as his soul warms, and his voice gradually acquires a tone of impressiveness. The noble lord, however, did not elicit any remarkable demonstrations of enthusiasm. He has few personal friendships in the House—and although his leadership of the Liberal party may be acquiesced in, it is not much liked. He kept pretty closely within the limits marked out for him by his amendment—made no promises—sketched no programme—did the work which the immediate occasion required—and that was all. His peroration was dignified—the last sentence of it was touching—but throughout his speech the prominent idea appeared to be, not so much what was due to the people, but what the antecedents and reputation and future prospects of Lord John Russell demanded. He was listened to with marked respect, but with no warmer feeling.

The moment the noble lord had resumed his seat, and the amendment had been read from the chair, up started Lord Stanley, and without preface plunged into the heart of his speech. We could not but regret his occupying such a position as that into which the necessities of kinship, office, and party, have dragged him. Lord Stanley, however, is just the man to lead on a forlorn hope. He is proud, manly, unflinching—he is also logical, nervous, sometimes eloquent. Whatever of philosophy can be made available for the defence of a weak position, he can command. His arguments are always thoughtful. His sentences are always compact. And he has character, which is more than can be said of all the members of the Cabinet. As he read his speech—for the noble lord usually reads on great occasions—the House paid him the most respectful attention. Sir E. L. Bulwer sat at his side, making an ear-trumpet of his hand, and listening with rapt satisfaction. Lord Stanley took his stand on the Ministerial measure and defended every portion of it, not as abstractedly the best measure that could be framed, but as practically the best measure that could be passed. He treated Lord John's amendment as meant to designate want of confidence in the Government, and loftily accepted this issue. Still, the noble member for King's Lynn was not happy, nor effective. As a written speech, it was destitute, of course, of those points which extempore debate never fails to supply—its personalities were too studied—the arguments to which it gave an answer had many of them not been broached—it was intellectual—it was powerful—but it was not impressive. The noble lord, however, was thoroughly animated throughout, and although he did not keep up the sequency of the debate, he did not diminish its interest.

The artillery has spoken—great battles, we believe, usually commence with a cannonade. And now there is a general retreat towards



dinner, and the fire of small arms commenced. The rush towards the door, however, is somewhat checked by the rising of a tall young man, with his hair parted down the middle, fashionably dressed, and having a somewhat rakish air. He is Mr. Sturt, one of the members for Dorsetshire. He occupies a place on the third row behind the Treasury Bench, and, therefore, may be naturally expected to defend the measure. Not a bit of it! he rises to denounce it for not meeting the just expectations of the people. There is a rollicking candour in his strain of easy-going remark, which is highly amusing. "People say," he observes, "that county members are deficient in expansive intellect—I am a county member—and I have mixed with the class a good deal for some weeks past—and upon my word I begin to be of that opinion too." Roars of laughter were elicited by this frank confession. But the hon. gentleman manfully stood by the working classes as worthy of being admitted within the pale of citizenship—only he meant to vote for the second reading of the Bill, which, he thought, by altering some provisions, leaving out others, and adding others, might be converted into a passable measure.

Viscount Bury completed the "ringing out," a task, as he good-humouredly remarked, which, however disagreeable, must fall to the lot of some one. He retained about sixty members for his audience, and could not be expected to make a very lively stir among vacant benches. He very unequivocally condemned the Bill. Then up got Mr. Ker Seymour, a fluent, sensible, and rather ineffective speaker, to deliver a rapid defence of the main principles of the Bill—a defence which having been well prepared was not particularly *apropos* of anything that went before. Mr. Salomons made a few neat observations in support of the claims of the working classes—and Mr. Liddell, in a namby-pamby speech, argued, with Lord Stanley, that they must be admitted discriminately, and not as a body, to the privileges of citizenship.

Sir Charles Wood, now that the House began to refill, came forward to support Lord John's amendment. There is something in the right hon. baronet's manner which is not agreeable. We do not refer now to his jerking delivery, which makes his intermittent loquacity tiresome to the nerves, but to the singularly self-satisfied tone, dashed with ill-temper, which pervades all his great efforts. He is, however, a practised debater, tolerably skilful of fence, and an adept in the unscrupulous use of any party weapon upon which he can lay his hand. The identity of suffrage, proposed by the Bill, came in for his uncompromising hostility, as paving the way to equal electoral districts—and he advocated a lowering of the borough franchise, but in a strain that indicated more fear of the people, than trust in them. We agree, however, with Sir Charles, that the Bill restores the worst evils which existed before the Reform Bill of 1832. Mr. Horsman followed. Mr. Horsman is plainly a disappointed man. His face shows it—his manner betrays it. Mr. Horsman who once aspired, we believe, to lead the advanced section of the Liberals, and whom the selection of Mr. Bright to fill that post (so far as relates to the question of Parliamentary Reform) seems to have soured, obtained uproarious cheers from the Ministerial benches, by deliberately stepping out of the ranks, and breaking his weapon in the face of the enemy. The right hon. gentleman is like an elephant in battle—very destructive to those who are before him, if he can be got to move forward—if not, very mischievous to those abreast of him. He wants to go into Committee on the Bill. He says you can make quite a Liberal measure of it, with slight alterations. It is plain that both he and Lord Stanley prepared their speeches, in ignorance of each other's intentions. The one sternly stood guard over everything of consequence—the other assumed that everything of consequence might be changed, without changing the Government. Does Mr. Horsman speak the sentiments of the men of Stroud? We shall see—so will the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. A. Mills was thoroughly conservative. Mr. Knatchbull Huggess and Mr. Newdegate rose together. There were loud calls for Newdegate, as it was well understood that he intended to oppose the ministerial measure. The former, however, having caught the Speaker's eye, declined to give up his chance. He spoke sensibly, and very decidedly against the Bill. Then Mr. Newdegate, noways loath, was stirred up by the calls of the House. He regretted, of course, having to part company with his friends—but the measure was too radical for him—he could not put up with a 10*l.* occupancy county franchise. Lord R. Cecil croaked the close of the night's debate—in characteristic hostility to the working classes—and Mr. Wilson moved its adjournment. The continuance of the discussion last night will be found summarised in our Postscript.

The other topics which have come within the purview of the House since our last, have been various, and not without intrinsic interest—but in presence of the Parliamentary Reform debate, they resemble lighted tapers in the blaze of the noon-day sun. Lord John Russell's Bankruptcy Bill, of the provisions of which we have spoken elsewhere—the Oaths Act Amendment Bill, which adapts the new Oaths to be taken by members of Parliament to the consciences of Quakers—the Municipal Electors Bill—the British Museum—the privileges of the Guards—and the Civil Service Superannuation Bill—have supplied the principal topics of discussion.

#### "WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?"

EVERY one has read Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's novel brought out, not long since, under the above title? Every person, in the course of his life, enjoys a special opportunity—Shakespeare's "tide in the affairs of men"—and his future history is chiefly determined by the use which he makes of it. "What will he do with it?" is, therefore, a very significant question, and the practical answer to it, as we see in the novel, carries with it what we popularly call a man's destiny. Nations, like individuals, have also their testing occasions, and their history, for many a long day, depends for its character upon the manner in which they turn them to account. Great Britain seems to have arrived at some such critical epoch. Here is, at the present moment, a special opportunity. What she will do with it, will colour her whole future career. The occasion is one which imposes upon her citizens a vast responsibility. They know it, and, calm as they are, we believe that they will honourably discharge it.

The great battle of Reform has begun. Issue is joined by the contending forces, on the ministerial measure. The tone which pervaded Lord Stanley's speech on Monday evening seems to indicate that the Government are prepared to fight manfully, and, if need be, to the last extremity. If the inference be a sound one, then the country will have to decide one of the most momentous questions which can be submitted to it. It is obviously fitting that it should have the opportunity. The debate, in point of fact, turns upon this—shall we, the representatives of the people, agree to settle the question of Parliamentary Reform, upon a basis consistent with our own convenience, or shall we pursue a course which will refer the matter to the decision of those most interested in it? The great argument for proceeding with the Ministerial Bill, is that you will thereby exclude the present judgment of the constituencies. This is the true meaning of the complaint that the rejection of the present bill would prevent the passing of any measure this Session. Why are honorable gentlemen so afraid of a little delay? Why are they, just now, and for the first time in their lives, in such a hurry to pass a Reform Bill? Because, they dread the intervention of a General Election. The game is now in their own hands. Should there be a dissolution, it will be in the hands of the country. The *Times* has stated the issue fairly enough. "Any Bill that passes the House this Session will be, by the concurrence of Whigs and Conservatives, and in the face of opposition from the more violent class of Reformers. Any Bill that may pass next year, under the victorious auspices of Lord John Russell, and in the face of the discomfited and enraged Conservatives, can only be such an one as enjoys the approbation of Mr. Bright and his friends."

It is always an advantage to know clearly what you are fighting to obtain. A Reform Bill passed "by the concurrence of the Whigs and Conservatives" means, of course, such an arrangement of our electoral machinery as will place the future government of the country in the hands of a combined party less Liberal than the present Liberal party, but strong enough in votes to defy the more popular section of it. Fuse the last Government into the present, and give them a reliable majority of country gentlemen and representatives of nomination boroughs, and you will have just what is sought for by those who wish to secure the second reading of this bill. Now, is that what the people are looking for as the practical outcome of a Reform Bill? Is that the issue which it would be worth their while to accept? Does the country desire to see the more advanced section of the Liberal party deprived at once of all the influence they at present possess in the Legislature? Is it anxious to sign, seal, and deliver to the Upper Ten Thousand, and to their lordly and exclusive chiefs, another long lease of political power? Does it really want to remove from patrician heads of houses so much of the pressure of popular power as will enable them to defy it with safety? Does it contemplate, as its main end, the building up of "a strong Government" in avowed opposition to the people? Is the House of Commons too democratic? Must it be made more Conservative—more in unison with the sentiments of

those who have always consistently objected to progress? The present *equilibrium*, it is agreed on all hands, must be destroyed, for political parties have got into a dead-lock. Is the balance to be turned in favour of obstruction or progress? Are we to stand still, or to move on? That is substantially the question the House of Commons have to determine by their vote on this Bill. All talk about what may be done with it in Committee, is but dust thrown into the eyes of the people. If the measure should ever get into Committee, Whigs and Conservatives will, of course, have the shaping of it in their hands. If it do not, but is rejected, the constituencies will have an opportunity of being heard upon a matter which chiefly concerns themselves. Let electors mark how their representatives vote! In favour of a second reading, will be in favour of hushing up the question of Reform to suit the concurrent views of Whigs and Conservatives. Against the second reading, will be against excluding popular influences from their legitimate operation upon the character of the Bill.

Suppose Lord John Russell's amendment to have been suggested by no better than personal or party motives? Suppose the support to be given to it by such men as Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood is dictated by raging appetite for office? What then? This is our opportunity. Let them help to throw out the Bill, and the people will be able to deal with them hereafter, according to their respective merits. But why should we throw away the means which party spirit, or personal ambition, puts into our hands? As against the Bill, they unite with us to condemn it, having, on the foregoing supposition, their own purposes to serve thereby. But the instant the measure gets into Committee, and each clause comes to be discussed under conditions which cannot affect the transference of the Government to their hands, does any man in his senses dream that they will side with the people against their own class? Does any sane politician expect that in every minor division, where Her Majesty's ministers are ready to adopt the wishes of the majority, these men, left to the exclusive guidance of their Reform instincts and sympathies, will prefer comprehensive to narrow changes? Why, those radical reformers who advise this suicidal course, must either be stone-blind, or treacherous to the core.

"What will he do with it?" What course will the House of Commons take on so momentous an occasion? What will be the will of the people? If any right hon. or hon. gentlemen in the House of Commons really fancy that they can snugly settle this great question among themselves, without calling the country to participate in the work, we honestly forewarn them that they will be woefully disappointed. The people have waited these seven-and-twenty years for a solution of the problem now before Parliament. They have been patient, orderly, and loyal. They have borne with many delays. They have never let go their hold upon hope. They know well enough that opportunities such as the present do not occur often. And is it to be thought, by those, too, who make flaming professions of friendship, that the great bulk of the hard-working, tax-paying, intelligent operatives of this realm, will stand silently by, and see their own just claims to citizenship coolly thrust aside, merely to answer the selfish purposes of worn-out political chiefs? We mistake them wholly if they do. No! neither Lord Derby nor Lord Palmerston, neither Lord Stanley nor Lord John Russell, neither Mr. Disraeli nor Mr. Horsman, will be suffered to dispose of this question as the convenience of office, or the expectation of office may happen to prompt. This is a people's affair, and depend upon it the people will eventually interpose to settle it. The first step to be taken is to throw out this Bill, which is a defiant challenge to the industrious classes. Whether we shall have thereupon a dissolution of Parliament, or a resignation of ministers, matters but little. If Lord John takes office and brings in a Reform Bill, he will have to appeal to the constituencies. This Parliament is neither competent, nor is it destined, to bring the question to a conclusion. We are, therefore, quite indifferent about the immediate issue. Meanwhile, we advise the electors to watch narrowly the tendencies as well as conduct of their member—and to measure the sincerity of his Reform professions, by the practical reply his vote on this Bill will give to the highly significant question, "What will he do with it?"

#### BANKRUPTCY REFORM.

THE Court of Bankruptcy has succeeded to the Court of Chancery as the greatest legal nuisance of the day. It is the most notorious application which present times can furnish of the principle, "How not to do it." Lord Eldon describes the Court of Bankruptcy as a machinery for distributing the assets of insolvent debtors



amongst their creditors—modern experience proves it to be simply a huge sponge for absorbing the estates of bankrupts. When it is found that out of some 30,000 traders who had failed to meet their engagements, not one-tenth were brought into the Bankruptcy Court, and that, in addition to the heavy expenses of the Court itself, at least thirty per cent. of the assets of a bankrupt disappear before the creditors obtain the dividend, it is high time that this monstrous anomaly were dealt with by the Legislature. The evils to be remedied are indeed too flagrant to be denied by the most conservative lawyers; but, unfortunately, there is great difference of opinion as to the extent of the change required. Two rival Bills are now before Parliament for dealing with the subject—the one introduced by Lord Chancellor Chelmsford, which has already passed through the ordeal of Committee in the Upper House, though not without great opposition; the other, proposed by Lord John Russell at the request of various mercantile associations, which was read a second time in the Commons on Wednesday.

The first of these measures embraces what may be considered the high legal view of the case. The Lord Chancellor, as might be supposed, deals very tenderly with existing abuses. His measure is a bungling compromise where thorough reform is required. The experience of the last few years has abundantly shown that dishonest trading with the property of others, though it has become in the eye of the law a very venial offence, is one of the great sins of the times. Lord Chelmsford meets this grievous evil by provisions which injure credit on the one hand, and increase commercial immorality on the other. His medicine may be good enough in some cases, but, unfortunately, it is not specific to the disease. Dishonest debtors ply their trade with impunity under a state of the law which affords them marvellous facilities of escape from penal retribution; but the Lord Chancellor, with an obtuse disregard of present requirements, which none but a high official could show, takes this dishonest debtor under his wing. He proposes a merely nominal punishment for offences of a very grave character. On some points the law is not touched where amendment is most urgently needed. Thus, for instance, in the case of a debtor notoriously insolvent and making away with his property to the injury of his creditors, no facilities are afforded for bringing him or his property within the jurisdiction of the Court; no provision whatever is made for the case of deceased debtors whose estates are manifestly insolvent; and no apparent reduction is made in the fees payable in the Court. In a word, the Bill is an incomplete and delusive remedy for a crying grievance.

Lord John Russell's measure, on the other hand, is the fruit of the experience of the whole mercantile community, who having practically felt the shortcomings and defects of the present state of the law, are best able to suggest a remedy. Its main provisions have been carefully considered by the numerous Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. It proceeds upon the principle, which, however revolting to the legal mind, is intelligible to common sense, that creditors have the right, with the least possible expense, of dividing the estates of the debtor amongst themselves. The principal features of Lord John's measure are thus briefly described:—"It consolidates the whole law of bankruptcy and insolvency. It abolishes the payment of percentages, and provides for the payment of the expenses of the court out of the Consolidated Fund. It reduces the number of meetings. It abolishes many useless offices. It gives the creditor greater control over the proceedings. More stringent punishments are provided for fraudulent bankrupts. It affords satisfactory facilities for private arrangements by deed. And it brings within the jurisdiction of the Court of Bankruptcy the estates of insolvent debtors deceased." In the discussion on Wednesday the Bill received cordial support from all sides of the House, including Irish and Scotch members; and it is remarkable that its leading provisions were approved of by the Attorney-General of the Government which is carrying the Lord Chancellor's timid and superficial measure through the House of Lords.

There is no doubt that the provisions of a Bill containing some 180 clauses, and seriously affecting the interests of the whole mercantile community, require grave and careful consideration. The whole subject may therefore gain rather than lose by the two Bills being considered together in a select committee of the House of Commons. The noble lord's measure, comprehensive as it is, is confessedly capable of improvement. Such appears to be the opinion of the merchants and bankers of London, associated together for the purpose of obtaining a reform in the bankruptcy laws. At an influential meeting held last week, the report of their committee recommending certain alterations in Lord

John Russell's Bill, was cordially and unanimously adopted. These amendments we give in their own language:—

The bill having proposed the abolition of the distinction between traders and non-traders, provided that the Court in Portugal-street with its officers should be dispensed with, it is to be amended by retaining such court and officers as ancillary to the Court in Basinghall-street for the purpose of disposing of cases where the assets do not exceed a given amount. Clauses are to be introduced rendering a debtor known to be insolvent liable to be summoned before the court to show cause why he should not be adjudged a bankrupt, and empowering the court to examine such debtor, and in case he appears to be insolvent to adjudge him to be a bankrupt; with provisions to enable the court to order the immediate seizure of his property. It is proposed to insert these clauses in lieu of those relating to the debtor's summons. It appears to your committee that the machinery of the court ought not to be put in motion merely to facilitate the recovery of debts by individual creditors, but that it should be used only to test the solvency of a debtor and of dealing with him and his property for the general benefit of all. The seizure of the goods of a debtor under an execution upon a judgment recovered for a money demand is to be made an act of bankruptcy. The creditors' assignees are to be authorised to appoint a trustee to wind up the bankrupt's estate; but some officer of the court shall be associated with the creditors' assignees in the possession of the money produced by the estate, until it shall be distributed. That where a bankrupt appears to the court to have been guilty of any misconduct, an endorsement of such misconduct, under the hand of the commissioner, shall be made on the back of the certificate.

The amendments have, it appears, received the sanction of the mercantile committees of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, who prepared the Bill, and have been adopted by Lord John Russell. It is hoped that the measure thus amended will, in the language of the committee, "meet the requirements of the mercantile community." It is, of course, still capable of considerable improvement. We do not see, for instance, why the expenses of the Bankruptcy Court should be fastened upon the Consolidated Fund, instead of the estates of bankrupts. The claim of a percentage upon creditors for a legal division of debtors' assets, seems as equitable as the claim for fees for a suit in a County Court. But in Lord John's Bill there are plainly the elements of a sound and reasonable measure of bankruptcy reform, which would make that branch of law wholly intelligible, abate a great scandal, considerably diminish the expense of such proceedings, facilitate arrangements between creditors and debtors, and put a salutary check upon dishonest trading. If spoiled in committee, or strangled in the Lords, it will be rather by official and professional influence than by any general opposition on the part of members of either House of Parliament. The carrying of such a Bill would be one of the most solid achievements of the session.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### FRANCE.

#### CONGRESS ON THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains the following:—"Russia has proposed the assembling of a Congress with a view to prevent the complications to which the condition of Italy might give rise, and which would naturally disturb the peace of Europe. The Congress is proposed to be constituted of the plenipotentiaries from France, Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia, and to be summoned to meet in some neutral town. The French Government has given its assent to the proposal of the Russian cabinet. The Cabinets of London, Vienna, and Berlin have not yet returned official replies."

The *Dresden Journal* states that the prospect of peace is now more reasonable, and that Austria has, under certain conditions, accepted the proposal of France to convoke a Congress in some neutral town for the purpose of discussing Italian affairs.

The *Morning Post* has the following:—"No basis is yet agreed upon for negotiating, therefore the meeting of the Congress must not be considered as certain."

The *Nord* states that it received information leading it to suppose that the different diplomates of Europe are agreed upon the following points:—Firstly, on the advisability of preventing hostilities, and, consequently, of obtaining a formal promise from Austria not to attack Piedmont, and from Piedmont not to attack Austria. Secondly, to take the treaties of 1815 as a starting point for future negotiations. The *Nord* remarks that the only interpretation which can be put upon this is that it has been resolved not to unsettle the territorial arrangement made in 1815.

A review on the Champ de Mars was held on Sunday before the Emperor. The Empress, the infant Prince Imperial, the Imperial Princess, and the generals of the army of Paris were also present. The immense crowds which had assembled received the Imperial party with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur." The weather was magnificent.

The *Moniteur* of March 16 announced the appointment of ten generals and thirteen colonels.

It also stated that the squadron of evolution quitted Toulon the 15th of March, for the purpose of practising naval manœuvres.

Among the military promotions announced by the *Moniteur* on the occasion of the Prince Imperial's birthday (March 16), is that of Colonel de Castagny, of the 82nd Regiment, who is made a Brigadier-General. His was the first and the most enthusiastic of those celebrated addresses published by the *Moniteur*, in which the invasion of England was suggested, in order to root out the refugees. He now has his reward. Another hero of the same epoch, Colonel Gault, of the 46th Regiment, is also made a General. His address was one of those few, which, on account of their containing matter too strong for the public eye, were not published in full.

The Duke de Montebello had an interview on Tuesday with the Emperor before leaving for St. Petersburg. He is the bearer of most friendly expressions on the part of his Majesty Napoleon III. towards the Czar.

### AUSTRIA.

The following is a telegram from Vienna, dated Saturday:—"Within the last few hours things have assumed a much more favourable appearance. Both France and Austria display a very conciliatory spirit. It is stated that there is to be a Congress in some neutral place."

The *Imperial Law Gazette* contains a decree prohibiting the exportation of arms, gunpowder, and sulphur to the Italian States. The same journal publishes a decree, annulling the Customs Union Treaty concluded between Austria and Modena.

The *Ostdeutsche Post* warns the public not to place too much confidence in peaceful reports, and says that it is very doubtful whether a Congress of European Powers will be convoked.

Austria (says a letter of an earlier date than the above) is fully prepared for war, but she will faithfully keep the promise given to the British Government not to act aggressively. The Austrian army in Italy is so powerful that a military cordon could easily be drawn from the Lago Maggiore down to the confluence of the Po and Lambro, and it would by no means surprise me to hear that the communication between Lombardy and Sardinia had been entirely interrupted, except at Pavia, Abbiate, Buffalora, and Sisto Calende.

At Pogli and at Trieste armaments continue without ceasing. And, having regard to the possibility of a sudden descent upon the coasts of Illyria and of Dalmatia, Austria has ordered 70,000 earthbags, and 1,200 block-houses or wooden forts, to be constructed for the defence of the different parts of the shore. Each of these forts will contain fifty soldiers.

The Austrians continue to work at the defence of the Ticino. Quarters are said to have been taken for 20,000 men at Milan and 10,000 at Pavia. Two persons have been flogged for throwing stones at the labourers working at Milan Castle. Cruvelli, the singer, it is said, was to have been arrested for placing a tricoloured crown on the bier of Emilio Dandolo. She evaded the police and escaped to Piedmont. At Milan they were expecting the proclamation of the state of siege.

The *Daily Telegraph* has the following respecting the health of the Emperor of Austria:—

A foreign correspondent, upon whose authority we can rely, states that the mental faculties of the Emperor of Austria are very much impaired. The stab which was aimed at him, it will be remembered, a few years since by a Hungarian, though warded off by the buckle of his cravat, touched the nape of the neck, and inflicted a wound which has induced other ill results. The first symptom indicating anything wrong was an imperfection of vision. The physicians consulted at once expressed their opinion as to the dangerous nature of the defect, which they apprehended would spread and affect the cerebral nerves, and eventually the intellectual faculties. The medical diagnosis has, unhappily, been confirmed by subsequent events. The optical nerve was restored, but not before communicating the disease to the brain. The Emperor at times is stated to be unable to collect his thoughts; while his disposition has become excitable and desirous of change. The spread of the malady is feared by the physicians; since, from the nature of its origin, its cure seems difficult.

### GERMANY.

On the 15th inst. the Bavarian Chambers unanimously voted an extraordinary credit for military preparations.

From Stuttgart it is reported that the Wurtemberg army will be immediately placed on the war footing.

The German journals obscurely hint at a quarrel between the Austrian and Prussian Minister at Frankfurt. The latter has pointed out how unjustifiable the conduct of the Cabinet of Vienna was in endeavouring to provoke war by calling on Germany to adopt aggressive measures. This view of the question was warmly opposed by the Austrian Minister, and the result was a public disagreement. A private letter published by the *Daily News*, gives the following version of the affair:—"M. de Rechberg [Austrian] had induced the military commission to adopt measures for arming the Federal fortresses. The commission went beyond its powers, and M. de Bismarck [Prussian] stopped the proceedings. The result was a violent scene, unheard of among diplomatists, and one which, it is feared, will give rise to a hostile encounter between those two personages."

### HOLLAND.

The Dutch Chambers, after a lively debate, in which the Protectionist orators exhausted their eloquence before the House which, for a long time,



has become impatient of their declamations, has just voted a bill proposed by the present Liberal Government which almost completes the reform of the tariff in the sense of free trade.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Orders have arrived to buy up for the Sardinian Government all the horses which can be procured. Expressions of public opinion in the cantons strongly in favour of convoking the Federal diet.

#### ITALY.

The *Armonia* of Turin states that active preparations are being made for transporting the seat of government to Genoa, a city which is not, like Turin, open to the inroads of an enemy.

The Duke of Modena has, it is said, addressed remonstrances to Count de Cavour against the enrolment of Modenese subjects in the Sardinian army, declaring that, as they had quitted their country, they ought to be sent back to be punished. M. de Cavour is said to have replied by a refusal to accede to the prayer of the representation made, declaring that the Piedmontese Government considered Italian volunteers as emigrants and not deserters.

Letters from Tuscany state that Government has seized a pamphlet bearing the signatures Ridolfi, Ricasoli, Feruzzi, and others, which protests against the treaties existing between Austria and the minor Italian states. This circumstance has produced considerable agitation in Tuscany, and addresses for signature, expressing the feeling of the Tuscan people, are now circulating through the country.

A Turin letter dated Wednesday, says:—"Garibaldi is here, and may be seen walking about in an eccentric hat and semi-military surtout."

According to a letter in a Turin journal, the prohibition of the export of horses is so strictly enforced that a company of circus riders which was about to cross into Piedmont, to give performances at one of the Turin theatres, has been detained until it can be ascertained from Vienna whether its egress is to be permitted!

At Leghorn, on the last day of the Carnival, a person disguised as the Emperor of the French, walked down the streets with a volume in his hand, on which were inscribed the words, "The Treaties of 1815." At every few steps the mimic Emperor stopped and tore a page from the book, scattering it upon the ground in fragments. After some time, however, the police interfered, and put an end to the representation.

A summons has come here from Count Cavour to General Ulloa, the defender of Venice, to take service in the Piedmontese artillery. It is stated that General Patrick M'Mahon is to command the Piedmont army as Generalissimo.—*Globe Paris Correspondent*.

#### PORTUGAL.

The King having accepted the resignation of the ministry, the Duke of Terceira was charged with the formation of a new Cabinet. The following are the members of the new Ministry:—President of the Council and Minister of War, the Duke of Terceira; Minister of Interior, Fontes; Minister of Justice, Ferras; Minister of Finances, Ribeiro; Minister of Public Works, Serpa; Minister of Marine, Ferreira. The contract with Sir Morton Peto has been abandoned.

#### IONIAN ISLANDS.

In consequence of a vote which was passed on the 8th, to the purpose that the Queen's representative is not entitled to take a part in the proceedings of the Ionian Assembly, Sir Henry Storks addressed a message to that body, in which he describes their proceedings as irregular and unconstitutional; and followed up the message by proroguing the session for six months.

#### THE CAUCASUS.

Advices from the Caucasus to the 19th February state that General Jeddokimoff with his corps d'armée laid siege to the town of Weeden (?), Schamyl's capital. The place is fortified, and the besieged appeared determined to make a stubborn resistance.

#### AMERICA.

Congress adjourned on the 4th. A bill had passed authorising the issue of 20,000,000 dols. in Treasury notes.

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress the Senate commenced its extraordinary executive session, in accordance with the proclamation of the President. Mr. Doolittle, of Wis., offered a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with the Central and South American States, with a view to settlements of free persons of colour where they can enjoy the rights of citizenship. Its consideration was postponed to the following day, to which the Senate adjourned.

The bill appropriating 30,000,000 dols. for the purchase of Cuba was withdrawn from the further consideration of the United States Senate on the 25th ult., notice being at the same time given that it would be re-introduced on the first day of the next session. Before the withdrawal of the bill, the probabilities appeared to be that it would pass the Senate, but that it would inevitably be thrown out in the House of Representatives.

There had been a great debate on slavery in the Senate. Mr. Hale introduced a bill repealing the restriction placed on the admission of Kansas to the Union—that she should have a population of 93,000. This has been done because Oregon is ad-

mitted with less than half that number. A fierce debate ensued on the question whether a territory has the right to exclude slaves. The Southern senators maintained that, by the Dred Scott decision, slaves could be carried into any territory. Mr. Douglas defended his doctrine of Squatter sovereignty, or the right of legislation in the territory. The Southern gentlemen, it is stated, declared their intention of calling on Congress forthwith to prohibit the legislatures of the territories from passing any act forbidding the introduction of slaves, or the existence of slavery, or in any way interfering with the existence of the institution within their borders. Douglas and all the Northern democrats forthwith declared that no man could receive a vote for the presidency in a single state north of Mason and Dixon's line who came before the electors with such a doctrine as that in his mouth; and the Southerners unanimously replied that no man who did not adopt it need hope for a single vote south of that line.

The seat of Government question continues to agitate the Canadians. Ottawa is to be the eventual capital; that point is settled, but while Ottawa is getting ready, the Government will leave Toronto, and make a temporary settlement in Quebec. There have been four removals since 1841, costing in the aggregate 427,916*l*. A report is current that the expenditures of Ottawa will be postponed for an indefinite period, and this encourages the people of the Lower Province to hope that Quebec may yet be the permanent capital.

Two days' later advices from California report business brisk, with a large demand from the interior for merchandise.

Mexican intelligence describes anarchy and confusion.

The Venezuelan Republic tranquil.

#### INDIA.

The Bombay mails of the 25th of February have arrived.

The Rohillas have been dispersed by Brigadier Hills. The forts were captured without a blow. In fact, the Rohilla war is at an end; and Sir Hugh Rose has nothing more to do but to recall his troops and distribute them into quarters as Lord Clyde has done in Oude.

Tantia Topce is still at large; he is believed to be in the neighbourhood of Deesa.

Maun Sing still holds out in the jungles west of Narghur in Gwalior, and defies Sir Robert Napier. General Whitlock has made a triumphant entry with his division into Rewa, whose wavering rajah came out in state to meet him. The 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, the only regiment which not only did not join the mutiny but rendered important services, is ordered to Rohilund from Saugor. It is pertinently inquired whether some rewards ought not to be given to that regiment, and some promotion to its officers.

Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras, has issued a minute on the Tinnevely riot, in which his lordship starts by affirming his belief that the results of this unfortunate occurrence were unavoidable; yet he proceeds shortly after to express his conviction that much might have been done to prevent the riot had Mr. Levinge, the acting magistrate, proceeded to the spot in person on the 22nd of December, and assured the head men of his resolution to vindicate the right of all to the public highway. The value of Lord Harris's minute lies in this however—it affirms that exclusiveness of caste cannot be tolerated, and that the public highway is the property of the whole community. Directions have been given for the prosecution of the rioters, and the continued suspension of the authorities suspected of connivance with them.

On the 9th instant, Brigadier Horsford marched from Sudheres Ghat on the Raptce into Nepal. He with his force advanced up the Raptce about fifteen miles, when the piquet of the enemy was taken by surprise. It is believed that the Nana himself was in command. Thirteen guns were captured by us, and the whole rebel force routed. The ground was so broken and jungly, that it was impossible for our men to take full advantage of their success. They had marched, too, about 40 miles, so that they were quite exhausted.

A new loan for five crores is announced from the 1st of May next at 5½ per cent.; subscriptions receivable half in cash and half in 5 per cent. paper. The issue of Treasury-bills ceases on the 30th of April, and a new issue at 4½ per cent. commences on the 1st of May.

The overland route *via* Calcutta is virtually closed on account of the rush of officers and civilians homewards. Not a single berth in the boats of the "Peninsula and Oriental" is vacant before June, and even the great Punjaubee, Sir J. Lawrence, is forced to travel through the Bombay route.

Mr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent in India, exclaims that the army is inundated with brevet-majors, and deprecates making rewards too cheap. The Victoria Cross is certainly more prized than any other decoration, because its wearers are comparatively few. As to clasps, medals, ribands, and decorations, writes this gentleman, we are in a fair way of rivaling the Russians. Some of our officers have not room on their ample left breasts for the display of their many-coloured harvest of ribands from the field of glory, and, as our medals are very solid affairs, the ingenious jeweller drives a small trade in making decorations in petto.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The last Austrian circular is said to have been written throughout by Prince Metternich.

Mr. George Bowyer has been abusing Poerio and eulogising the King of Naples—in the *Univers*.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* mentions a report that Prussia and England have resolved on ratifying in the conference the double election of Colonel Cousa.

The accounts from Rome relative to the health of the King of Prussia, says a letter from Berlin, are very unfavourable. The intellectual strength of his Majesty appears to be completely exhausted. His return to Berlin, which had been fixed for the end of May, has been again postponed.

The Prussian Chamber has granted the petition of three dissenting congregations praying to be restored to their constitutional right of unmolested existence. It is stated as a proof of returning toleration that the petitioning sects are the reverse of orthodox in their views of Christianity and its essential doctrines.

A SCENE IN KENTUCKY COURT.—The following scene had taken place in a Kentucky law court:—An old political feud has existed for some time between Thomas S. Lowe, of Hawesville, and Cicero Maxwell, of Hartford, Kentucky, the prosecuting attorney for that district. Mr. Lowe had threatened to cowhide Mr. Maxwell on meeting him. On the 2nd of March, while Mr. Maxwell was addressing the court at Hawesville, he was interrupted by Mr. Lowe denouncing him in grossly insulting language. Mr. Maxwell and others then fired several shots at Mr. Lowe, wounding him in the thigh and arm, cutting off his thumb, and riddling his shirt. A general fire with pistols ensued, and John Aldridge, a friend of Mr. Lowe's, was killed, and a Mr. Miller shot through the thigh. Mr. Lowe was committed to gaol for protection from the mob, but on the same night the mob broke into the gaol, seized him, and shot him dead.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY IN WASHINGTON.—The *New York Times* states that Mr. Sickles continued to receive numerous calls from friends, and innumerable letters of sympathy from every quarter. He was somewhat more calm, but "looked badly." Mrs. Sickles was still at Washington, seeming unable to drag herself away from her home. She had written Mr. Sickles several letters full of devoted expressions of gratitude for his uniform kindness towards her, and of heart-rending declarations of repentance for having plunged him into so much sorrow. His only fault, she averred, was that he was too kind and over-indulgent. Had he been less so, and guarded her more carefully by the exercise of a husband's authority, she declared that her present lamentable position would have been avoided. Mr. Sickles had addressed several letters to his little girl. Mr. Butterworth was understood to have left for New York. No complaint had been made against him.

#### NOTES FROM INDIA.

The following extracts from Mr. Russell's last letter in the *Times* will be read with general interest:—

##### STATE OF NATIVE FEELING.

There comes a strange frame of mind upon the people; in fear and perplexity, they seem to be awaiting the event which is to force them to become Christians. Of the belief in our intentions to convert them, no act or saying of ours can divest their minds. Strange to say, such forced conversions as they seem to be looking for are not at all unusual, or rather, were not unknown in Oude; and it has been recorded that the Mohammedans here made many converts to their creed by the simple process of surrounding a village, and threatening to kill all the inhabitants, unless they embraced the true faith. To save their lives, the males went through a ceremonial which is supposed to assure their orthodoxy, and the females, very Ruthlike in such matters, became Mussulmans, like their husbands and kinsfolk; but though the Hindoo thus became a Mohammedan, and never could become a Hindoo again, he and his being cut off to all eternity from his race, he preserved all the customs, traditions, and many of the rites of his former faith, with which he wove a curious theological life in the woof of his new belief. There are some persons here who think the Queen could make many millions of Christians here "by proclamation" or by "Act of Parliament," and would advise her Majesty to try the evangelising process, if she were unfortunate enough to have such councillors. It is unquestionable that the efforts of learned missionaries, well-versed in the native languages, acquainted with the dialects of the Hindoo and Mohammedan, zealous, pious, and patient, would meet, while the people are in this state of mind, with an amount of success which would be as surprising as it would be gratifying. And here let me observe that these much reviled natives show a temper and moderation which we do not find among self-styled Christian and civilised nations nearer home. So long as a Christian minister can argue with a moulvie or a pundit with patience and ingenuity, he will be listened to with interest and respect; he will be permitted to expound the Scriptures, and to warn his hearers against the errors of their faith, provided that he refrains from insulting, contemptuous, and irritating language; but if he be a mere ignorant illiterate zealot, without any qualification (temporarily speaking) except a knowledge of Hindustanee and good intentions, he may be exposed to the laughter, scorn, and even abuse of the crowded bazaar in consequence of his manifest inability to meet the subtle objections of his keen and practised opponents. From what I have heard I regret to state my conviction is that no considerable success, so far as human means are concerned, can be expected from the efforts of those who are like the ancient Apostles in all things but their inspiration and heavenly help. The differences between Christian missionaries—the Roman Catholic, who tells the natives that the commissioner, the collector, the judge, and the chaplain are not Christians at all, and that he is the only true teacher—and the clergyman of the Church of England, and the Scotch Presbyterian, and the American Episcopal Methodist, and the Baptist, and the Unitarian, do not present a very encouraging front to the Hindoo or Mussulman would-be.



neophyte. Come what may, the present aspect of the country indicates that peace has come for the present. The storm is over. Those who have escaped its fury are with anxious eyes scanning the clouds, fearful to trust themselves to believe in the calm.

#### CLEMENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN OUDE.

Although many of the Talookdars, great and small, broke into open rebellion and long resisted us in the field, the conduct of the Government of Oude has been marked by clemency and generosity—two words and qualities odious to many in India. Whatever the threats of the Proclamation, Lord Canning has certainly used the powers of confiscation very sparingly, and Major Barrow's settlements of revenue with proprietors who are placed beyond all fear of change or dispossession for years to come, now amount to the sum of 8,914,209 rupees, on a revenue of about 12,000,000 rupees per annum, of which 4,142,190 rupees have been already collected. The amount confiscated is very moderate in proportion to the number of offenders. The assessments made to Government are about one-half the produce of the estate. The remaining one-half represents the proprietors' income, subject to a reduction of about thirteen per cent. for village police, accountants, and local purposes. The Rajah Lone Singh, whose estates are not yet confiscated, is awaiting his trial, as he not only fought against us, but permitted British subjects, ladies and children, to be treated with indignity when they sought for shelter on his estates, and betrayed the Seetapore fugitives to the Lucknow Government. The State trials of men who would have been most certainly hanged at once if they had fallen to our hands a year ago will be interesting. The Nawab of Furruckabad is to be tried at Futtighur by Mr. Batten and two other judges, and he will be allowed counsel for his defence. Several native officials supposed to have been hanged have come to life and are under trial; but it does not appear who their representatives at the executions were. In Oude the capital sentences and punishments inflicted by the civil authorities are few indeed, and evince the spirit of clemency by which the restoration of our rule has been characterised, and may be held in some measure to account for the speedy tranquillization of the country. The total number of capital sentences carried into effect in Oude is only 28. All the convicted were great and notorious criminals. About 120 were sentenced to transportation, 50 were flogged, and 93 were acquitted. In continuation of former returns I forward a copy of the latest weekly report relative to the disarmaments. It will be seen that the distrust of the Sepoys still defies experience and promises. Including the Oude regiments there could not have been less than 50,000 Sepoys belonging to this province, and, assuming that one-half of them were killed or died of wounds and disease, there is still a very large margin between 25,000 and the 5,000 who have surrendered to us. Granting that many thousands have returned secretly to their homes, and are hiding all over the province, there must, nevertheless, be upwards of 12,000 or 14,000 Sepoys at large, of whom the larger part are probably in the Nepalese territories or in the Terai jungles. Only 496 acknowledged *soldiant* mutineers have appeared before our officers all over Oude, but of the 4,900 Sepoys who have presented themselves with leave certificates it may be fairly assumed that one-half, at least, were fighting against us.

#### THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES.

A meeting of the general committee of this fund was held at 118, Pall-mall, on Saturday last, which was attended by the Earls of Shaftesbury, Carlisle, Granville, and Ripon, Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Milner Gibson; W. E. Gladstone, Sir B. Hall, Vernon Smith, and Sir D. Dundas; the Deans of Westminster and St. Paul's, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, M.P., Mr. C. Delapryme, Sir James Ferguson, Mr. John Forster, Mr. Thomas Fairburn, Mr. J. B. Heath, Mr. M. J. Higgins, Sir H. Holland, Mr. A. Kinglake, M.P., Mr. B. M. Milnes, M.P., Sir R. Murchison, Mr. A. C. Roberts, Mr. K. Seymour, M.P., Mr. William Stirling, M.P., &c.

It was moved by Viscount PALMERSTON, seconded by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and supported by Mr. W. MILES, M.P., that the following brief statement of the circumstances in which the exiles are placed, and the views of the committee with respect to the relief to be afforded to them, should be printed and circulated for the information of the public:—

Sixty-seven Neapolitan exiles, most of whom are gentlemen by birth and education, and all of whom are men of unimpeachable character, were removed a short time since from the prisons of the King of Naples, and were conveyed to Cadix, on board a Neapolitan man-of-war.

They were then forcibly transhipped into an American sailing vessel, with whose captain the Neapolitan Government had contracted for their conveyance to New York.

These unhappy men, broken down in health and spirit by a ten years' imprisonment, naturally shrank from crossing the Atlantic during the Equinox, and from deportation to a distant quarter of the globe, where they had neither resources nor friends.

They, therefore, remonstrated so earnestly against the obvious illegality of the contract into which the American captain had entered respecting them that he at last yielded to their written protest, and consented to land them at Cork, where they arrived on the 6th instant.

They are all middle-aged or old men; they are almost all enfeebled and worn by long imprisonment and hardship; some are confirmed invalids; all are ignorant of our language; all are entirely destitute.

The noblemen and gentlemen who have formed themselves into a committee for the relief of these exiles wish to collect by public subscription a sum of money sufficient to maintain them with frugality until they shall have somewhat recovered from the effects of the long suffering to which they have been exposed. The committee then desire to afford to each individual, according to his previous avocation and present necessities, the means of starting in life afresh, either in this country or abroad, and of rendering available for

his future support the talents and energies which remain to him.

For the immediate assistance which they received on landing in Ireland the exiles are indebted to the prompt and generous humanity of Mr. John Arnott, the Mayor of Cork, who not only raised a local subscription on their behalf, but also forwarded to the committee in London his own personal contribution of 100*l*.

The number of the exiles, and the fact that many of them have wives and families at Naples and elsewhere dependent on them, render it necessary that exertions should be made to collect a considerable sum, in order to place the committee in a position to afford to each even the most moderate relief, it being evident that for some time to come the exiles themselves can do nothing towards earning their own livelihood.

The following gentlemen, in conjunction with the Lord Mayor, have kindly consented to form a committee for the above object in the City:—Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., alderman; Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.; William Shaw Lindsay, Esq., M.P.; David Salomons, Esq., M.P., alderman; Mr. Sheriff Conder, Mr. Deputy Dakin. Subscriptions will be received at the Mansion House, as well as by the members of the committee, and the different bankers.

Local subscriptions have been commenced at Edinburgh, Manchester, Leeds, and other places.

On Saturday last fifteen of the companions in exile of Poerio arrived in Bristol by the Juverna steam-packet, from Cork. Mr. Langton, M.P., entered the saloon, and, having been introduced to the Italians, asked to be allowed, in the name of the citizens of Bristol, to express the extreme satisfaction they felt at receiving these illustrious exiles on the shore of old England. Signor Argentini, on behalf of his fellows and himself (through Signor D'Amiani), said they were happy to be able, in the presence of the first magistrate of the town, to express their gratitude for the really hearty welcome which had been given them that day. It was quite a work of strategy to get the Italians out of the steamer. So great was the crowd assembled at the landing-place that, as a matter of policy, a few of the exiles had to be put ashore at the ordinary place, while the remainder were got out at another part of the Juverna. In spite of these precautions, however, it was with great difficulty that they reached the carriages provided for them, from several of which the horses were removed, and their places were taken by enthusiastic men and boys. In this way a kind of procession, headed by bands of music, and accompanied by flags, was improvised, and passed from Cumberland-basin through the city to the Angel, the Italians being greeted throughout the progress with deafening cheers, to which they responded by gesticulations. Arrived at the Angel, in High-street, the thoroughfare was quickly blocked, and after a few minutes Signor D'Amiani appeared at one of the windows and addressed the populace. His speech, as interpreted by Mr. Reed, was as follows:—

"I wish to express to you very deeply the sentiments of our esteem at this demonstration you have made in our favour this evening. As soon as ever we embarked on board the vessel we determined not to proceed to America if we could prevail on the captain to take us to England, which we knew was the country of freedom and sympathy. But the demonstration we have seen to-day quite surpasses anything which we could have expected. I am sorry that I am not able to address you in your own expressive language, and to make you understand the feelings which we entertain towards you so deeply in the profundity of our hearts. If we knew the language of this good country we should be able to do so. Wherever we have met with your countrymen we have always found sympathy and friendship. We have found it in Ireland—we have found it in England, and we shall never forget it till the day of our death."

The speech of Signor D'Amiani was loudly cheered as it was translated to the assemblage. At a later period of the evening the mayor (Mr. James Poole), accompanied by the town clerk (Mr. D. Burgess, jun.), visited the exiles at the Angel. His worship on being introduced to them welcomed them to Bristol, and offered any assistance in his power. During the evening the refugees were persecuted with kindness, and they seemed really overpowered by the reception they received. Among the older members of the party is Signor Agriati, who has suffered captivity for forty years.

The exiles on Monday reached the Great Western Railway Station at Paddington, and found a great congregation of people at the platform ready to receive them. The approach of the train that conveyed them was the signal for most hearty cheers. The exiles were conducted to the Great Western Hotel, and welcomed and entertained. Mr. Hodge, whose name had been associated with the Orsini plot, appeared to be the master of the ceremonies. He briefly spoke to the exiles, and presented to them a formal address of congratulation and sympathy. Other speeches were made, and the exiles were ultimately conveyed to the Union Hotel in Cranbourne-street, assigned to them as their temporary residence.

The exiles have addressed the following letter to the people of England, from which it will be seen that they modestly, but decisively, repudiate public demonstrations in their favour.

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

Deeply touched by the kindness which has dictated the wish for public demonstrations of sympathy on the part of your noble people to ourselves and our companions in exile, we trust that our motives will not be misunderstood if we crave permission gratefully to request that the proposed meetings may not be held. We feel that after our long absence out of the world we cannot give to such forms of welcome the return which they ought to receive; but that in retirement alone we

can for the present do justice to the profound sentiments of gratitude which the generosity of England has awakened in us.

Not less thankful to our countrymen here for the zealous efforts made by them in our behalf, we earnestly trust that we may submit to them the same request.

LUIGI SETTEMBRINI,  
GIUSEPPE PICA,  
VINCENTO CUZZOCERA,  
ACHILLE ARGENTINI,  
SILVIO SPAVENTA,  
GIUSEPPE PAOLUCCI.

London, March 21.

QUEENSTOWN, TUESDAY.—Seventeen of the Neapolitan exiles left this morning, by the Nimrod, for Bristol, en route to London. Baron Poerio and the remainder will follow in a few days.

#### THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The following are the names of some of the places at which reform meetings have been held during the past week:—Barnsley, Doncaster, Haverfordwest, Kettering, Walsall, Pontypool, Mold, Greenwich, De Beauvoir Town, Yarmouth, Coventry (4,000 present), Salford, Bristol (on the requisition of 800 persons), Reading (2,000 present), Wigan, Glasgow, Camberwell, Maidstone, Grantham, Gateshead, Frome, Frampton, Cotterell, Aylesbury, Harborough, South Shields, Oxford, Chelsea, &c. Many of these meetings were attended by the local members, who in almost every case promised to vote for Lord John Russell's amendment. In most, also, middle and working classes united in supporting the Government bill and in voting for "a large extension of the suffrage" instead of any definite proposal. In some, votes of thanks and rounds of cheers were given to Mr. Bright. Almost without exception the ballot was demanded as a *sine qua non*.

The Liverpool Town's-meeting was held in the Royal Amphitheatre on Thursday. The attendance was numerous, all the leading Liberals of the borough being present. Mr. T. Brocklebank in the chair. Mr. Earle moved—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Reform Bill introduced by the Derby Administration is insufficient to meet the increased and increasing intelligence of the age, and is therefore highly unsatisfactory.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Stearns, who said that the Government Bill, after being kicked from borough to borough, should be kicked back to Knowsley. The bill would disfranchise 7,500 electors of Lancashire—7,500 merchants and manufacturers, who sent Mr. Brown and Mr. Cheetham to Parliament. Amongst the subsequent speakers were Messrs. J. R. Jeffrey, S. Rathbone, J. Molyneux, and C. Holland. Mr. J. C. Ewart, M.P. for the borough, who was received with loud cheers, said that he attended the meeting to show his sympathy with the masses of the people. He thought the Liberal party had treated the Government with great forbearance. Since 1832 the people had so much improved that they deserved an extension of the franchise; and how did Mr. Disraeli extend the franchise? By giving it to people who already enjoyed it. (Cheers.) For his part he should give his strongest opposition to Mr. Disraeli's bill. (Loud cheers.) Some Tories interrupted the speakers at intervals; but all the resolutions were carried by large majorities.

The Dublin meeting of Thursday was a complete success, attendance being both influential and numerous. Sir James Power, Bart., the high-sheriff, presided. A resolution condemnatory of the Government bill, and of its treatment of Ireland, was passed. Resolutions were also adopted in favour of the ballot, a large extension of the franchise, and for the abolition of freemen suffrages. The meeting was addressed in support of the resolutions by several mechanics, who spoke in admirable style of the absurdity of the 8*s*. lodging franchise.

Leeds held its borough meeting on Friday, some 3,000 to 4,000 persons being present, and the Mayor (Sir P. Fairbairn) occupying the chair. Mr. Edward Baines led the way in a powerful speech against the Government bill, which he thought should be rejected. He moved the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, the Reform Bill proposed by her Majesty's Government is not calculated to remedy the defects of our representative system, but would multiply and aggravate them; that it would deprive of their votes many thousands of independent freeholders; would enfranchise, without the protection of the ballot, a class of persons peculiarly liable to the control of landowners; that it would afford increased facilities for corruption and intimidation by offering to all electors the option of giving their votes by means of papers transmitted through the post; and that by discovering the ancient connexion of boroughs with their respective counties, it would foster jealousies much to be deprecated between the people of the country and those of the towns; that the bill contains no provision to disfranchise small and dependent boroughs, to grant the protection of the ballot to voters, to extend the franchise to the skilled, thriving, and orderly artisans of our boroughs, and to give increased power in our Parliamentary system to the great manufacturing and mercantile communities; that these errors and deficiencies render it utterly unsuited to meet the wants and wishes of the people of this country.

Mr. Rawlingson, a working man, seconded the resolution—

As a working man, he remarked, he had been requested to endeavour to interpret the feeling of the class to which he belonged. Mr. Baines might be regarded as the accredited organ of the middle classes, and he (Mr. Rawlingson) had been desired to express the feelings and sentiments of the working classes. They did not want these exceptional franchises, but some great and substantial measure which should reach the great heart of the people. (Applause.) The resolution he had risen to second was similar to that which was passed at Sheffield, Birmingham, Bradford, and Huddersfield—and which was adopted at those towns



because it would unite all the Liberal party in their efforts to secure the rejection of the Government bill. His sympathies were, of course, with the working classes, but he felt that it was important that they should have the assistance of the middle class in their endeavours to secure a large extension of the franchise to the industrious and striving working men. (Applause.) They were not pandering to the middle classes in adopting this course. His personal opinion was that Mr. Bright had hit the right nail on the head. (Cheering.) Let them, however, not discuss any particular measure, but be harmonious in passing their condemnation on the bill. If the Government bill were dismissed, as he hoped and believed it would be, they would have a Liberal Government, which must, of course, introduce a Reform Bill. If they did so, Mr. Bright would then have an opportunity of bringing in his measure, and then they could hold their public meeting to decide which bill they would have. That, he took it, would be the proper period for expressing their opinion in favour of a 5s. suffrage, a rating suffrage, or any other sort of franchise. (Hear, hear.) The Mayor then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously, amidst much cheering. Mr. Shaw said he had intended when he came to the meeting to move an amendment to the resolution, but he found it so satisfactory, and had been so unanimously received that he felt the resolution he held in his hand would be out of place.

A public meeting convened by the Mayor of Rochester was held on Friday evening to hear addresses from Messrs. Martin and Kinglake on the Reform Bill. Great confusion prevailed. The meeting was dissolved amid a scene of great violence.

A public meeting of the citizens of Manchester was held in the Town Hall on Thursday, the Mayor presiding, in compliance with a requisition signed by about 1,400 persons, for the purpose of considering the best mode of reforming the representation of the people. On the platform there was a numerous assemblage of the more influential gentlemen of the city, representing different political opinions, and the hall and approaches were densely crowded. There were probably 1,500 persons present. Mr. A. Heywood moved the first resolution, which after condemning the Government Bill went for "a larger extension of the suffrage," &c. (Mr. Goadsby seconded the resolution. He asked the meeting to carry by a large majority the resolution now proposed, and in a little time we should have a bill endorsed by Russell and Bright—(enthusiastic cheering)—which he trusted—(renewed cheering)—would ensure the happiness, the contentment, and the glory of the people. (Great cheering.) Mr. W. Entwistle, who rose amidst cheers and groans, and spoke amidst continuous clamour, moved as an amendment:—

That this meeting protests against any measure of reform, the effect of which would be to place in the hands of one class of electors a preponderating influence in the House of Commons.

Mr. W. R. Wood seconded the motion, which was negatived by an overwhelming majority. A vote of thanks to Mr. Bright was carried with acclamation.

At a great meeting at York, Mr. Westhead, M.P., attending, a rider in favour of Mr. Bright's bill was added to the resolution.

A splendid meeting was held at Plymouth on Wednesday night. It was addressed by Mr. Collier, M.P., and Mr. White, M.P., both of whom condemned the Government Bill. At this meeting, as at Chatham and Woolwich, the dockyardmen assembled in large numbers to protest against disfranchisement.

A crowded meeting was held on Friday evening at Walsall, at which a resolution condemning the Government Bill as a retrograde measure was unanimously adopted. Mr. C. Forster, M.P., in the course of a warmly-applauded address, said that when he looked at the phalanx of Reformers—Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, John Bright, and so on downwards—it was plain that Government would not only sustain a defeat, but that the defeat would be overwhelming. Lord Derby would then have two alternatives—either to go out, or to appeal to the country; and he hardly thought he was so desperate a gamester as to go to the country on such a desperate die. (Hear, hear.) When Mr. Forster had concluded his speech, the following scene took place:—

Mr. Duignan called out from the body of the room: "What about John Bright?" (Cheers.)

Mr. Forster: Gentlemen, you will find that John Bright and Lord J. Russell will sail in the same boat on this question. (Cheers.)

Mr. Duignan: But you should not give all the credit to Lord John. Who would have thought of reform but for John Bright? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Forster: I would be the last to deprive Mr. Bright of any credit which is due to him. If you will wait till next week you will find a perfect agreement between him and the other reformers, and that he will perfectly concur in the 6s. rental proposed by Lord J. Russell.

At the Darlington meeting Mr. Henry Pease, M.P., spoke thus of the hon. member for Birmingham:—

I look upon John Bright as one of the most far-seeing, honest, and self-sacrificing reformers that have appeared in our time. (Loud applause.) I honestly believe there is a determination on the part of certain classes to stigmatise him, and to lay hold of those things which may be considered flaws or defects in his character, to blind and carry away the Reformers of England from his great principles, and to denounce him altogether. (Applause.) Therefore I should be glad to leave that sentiment, by just warning them that whilst you do not pin your faith to John Bright or any one else, and whilst you hold your sentiments against and beyond the influence of any dictation, that you do not allow anything of that sort to blind your eyes to the fact that he is stirring up a healthful feeling to a great extent in this country, and that his services are at a necessary time, and are those of a man who deserves well of his country. (Cheers.)

If any of you were in the House of Commons for a few nights and observed the way in which he was listened to beyond almost any other man—with a respect beyond that accorded to almost any other man—you would see that the House of Commons could appreciate sterling sense and downright argument.

The Town Council of Rochdale, at a special meeting on Saturday, adopted a petition against the Government measure, on the motion of Alderman Livsey. Besides the town petition, forty-two yards long, and signed by 4,588 inhabitant householders, twenty other petitions against the Government measure were forwarded on Friday evening to Mr. Bright from Rochdale.

At the Yarmouth meeting Mr. Mellor, M.P., said:—

Lord Derby might be rash, but he (Mr. Mellor) believed that he was a nobleman of patriotic feelings, and that in the face of these difficulties and circumstances he would not advise a dissolution. But even if a dissolution occurred, and it was the last vote he gave, he should vote against the Government Reform Bill; for highly as he esteemed the honour of representing Yarmouth, and much as he liked to be in Parliament, he valued still more the approbation of his conscience. (Cheers.)

Sir H. Keating said at Reading:—

I take this to be the course to be pursued—to throw out the bill altogether. (Loud cheers.) A second reading, forsooth! Why, what's the use of reading a bill a second time which has been condemned by the whole country! (Applause.) It is a mockery; and do not forget this—reading a bill a second time is said to affirm the principle of the bill, and in committee you can only deal with what are called clauses. Now I admit it would be extremely difficult to find out what the principle of this bill is, but my advice is this, don't run any risk about affirming the principle of the bill; don't let it be read a second time. (Loud applause.)

#### ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

Mr. Hullah's monthly concert on Wednesday last comprised Beethoven's "Mass in C," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." In the former Miss Bradshaw made her first appearance as a contralto, and though taking a subordinate part, her rich voice and excellent taste created a most favourable impression, especially in contrast with Miss Banks and Miss Martin, who, though accomplished singers, want mellowness of tone. Mr. Wilbye Cooper sustained the tenor throughout, in consequence of the vocalness of Mr. Sims Reeves, who had made a long journey to fulfil an engagement which after all he could not perform. But both these grand productions depend rather upon the choruses than the solos for their chief effect, and in this respect the performance was only another proof of Mr. Hullah's careful discipline. We never heard the instrumental introduction to the "Hymn of Praise" to greater advantage. The programme appeared to be enjoyed and appreciated by a crowded audience. The next performance, the "Elijah," will be given on Tuesday, the 19th of April.

On the 14th of April Mr. Headland, Secretary to St. Martin's Hall, gives his first concert, and has secured the services of many of our most distinguished vocalists.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Osborne. Her Majesty's return is expected on the 29th inst.

The present of her Majesty to her grandson, on his christening, is a splendid and very valuable coral, of the most tasteful style of manufacture.—*Court Journal*.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg may be expected to reach London in the early part of April, and will be the guests of her Majesty. The arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg will be succeeded by that of Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia. The date of this event will probably be May.—*Ibid*.

"Mr. Joseph Wyon," says the *Athenaeum*, "has received the appointment of chief engraver of her Majesty's seals."

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street.

On Monday afternoon, Ministers assembled at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to consult on the forthcoming debate in the Commons. The Earl of Derby was present, and there were in consultation with him Mr. Disraeli, Lord Stanley, General Peel, Mr. Sotherton Escount, Mr. Mowbray, Lord J. Manners, Mr. W. S. Fitzgerald, and two or three gentlemen who are amongst the fixed adherents of the Government, although not holding office. The meeting broke up at ten minutes past four.

#### Law and Police.

THE PHOENIX CONSPIRACY IN CORK.—The Commission for the county of Cork was opened on Wednesday by Baron Greene, who delivered an able charge to the grand jury. The grand jury returned true bills against Morty Moynahan, William O'Shea, Denis Sullivan, Mortimer Downing, Daniel M'Cartie, Jeremiah Donovan (Rossa), and Patrick Downing, for treason felony. The trials have been postponed till next assizes. The judge refused to admit the

prisoners to bail, advising an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench.

COMMISSIONER YEH'S JEWELS.—On Saturday, Mary Leah, nineteen years of age, in the service of Mrs. Bates, 7, Dover-road, was charged at the Southwark Police-office with stealing a brilliant, worth 300*l.*, a ruby, and an emerald of great value, belonging to her mistress. It appeared that the husband of Mrs. Bates is an engineer on board H.M. ship *Eek*, serving in the Chinese seas, and was at the capture of Commissioner Yeh, whose cap fell into his possession, and the jewels in question once formed an ornament to the head of the mandarin. She was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

PLEADING GUILTY OF MURDER.—At the Assizes at Maidstone last week Frederick Prentice was put on his trial for the wilful murder of Emma Coppins, on the 11th of January, at Queenborough. The details of the case have been given at full length. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and, notwithstanding that the learned judge (Baron Martin) humanely urged him to retract his plea, and take his trial, he persisted in saying he was guilty, and could not plead otherwise. The judge then passed sentence upon him with the usual formalities. The prisoner, who had evinced no emotion during the proceedings, was then removed.

#### Miscellaneous News.

DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Wakley went into an inquiry at the London Hospital, as to the death of James Dorkins, aged thirteen years. It appeared that the deceased was running with other boys at play, when he fell down and injured his knee very slightly. He was removed to the hospital, where the house surgeon discovered that the deceased was suffering from tetanus, or lock-jaw. The deceased was incoherent, and died in great agony. Mr. Gill, the medical officer, said the case was a very remarkable one, and the coroner concurred in this opinion. Verdict, "Died from tetanus."

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The annual general meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday; Earl Stanhope in the chair. From the report it appeared that 1,840*l.* had been granted in relief, of which amount 1,445*l.* had been assigned to forty-three men, and 385*l.* to fifteen women, of which latter sex nine were authoresses and six widows of literary men. The amount of subscriptions and donations for the past year, together with the receipts of the anniversary dinner, amounted to 716*l.*, and there still remained a balance in hand of 205*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* A letter was read from Mr. Charles Dickens announcing the prospect of an offer upon certain terms at present unknown. It was arranged that the committee should meet Mr. Dickens and the proposed benefactor, and learn the nature of the stipulations.

IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.—The gross total number of "immigrants and liberated Africans" introduced into the West India Colonies from the year 1847 to the end of 1858 (so far as known) amounted to 59,077, including 5,917 last year, 5,325 in 1857, 3,199 in 1856, 3,900 in 1855, and 3,909 in 1854. In 1853 the number was 9,143, and in the year preceding 5,465. Of these 59,077 immigrants 6,545 emigrated from Sierra Leone, 7,147 from St. Helena, 11,622 from Madeira, and 28,372 from the "East Indies." Last year 3,850 went from India, and 1,684 from Madeira. The total number of immigrants into the island of Mauritius from 1847 up to 1858 amounted to 126,781, of whom 8,132 emigrated last year. The great majority of these emigrated from the "East Indies." These particulars are obtained from a Parliamentary return moved for by Mr. Moffatt, M.P., and ordered to be printed on the 18th inst.

METROPOLITAN SUBWAYS.—Mr. Heywood, the engineer to the Corporation, in reporting on a proposed line of subway, calls for an ample investigation of its details. Mr. Carr, E.C., states the project to be a line of subway to begin at the Royal Exchange, pass through Chesapeake, the north side of St. Paul's, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, Strand, Charing Cross, and Parliament-street, to the Houses of Parliament, having stations every quarter of a mile on its length. Constructed at such a moderate depth beneath the street as to clear the gas and water pipes, it will be in the centre of the roadway, clear of the vaults and cellars. The rails and carriages are to be narrow, but with two lines of rails, so that each first-class carriage, like an old mail coach, would only carry two passengers abreast, and each second-class carriage three passengers. Trains would run every four minutes; and, including stoppages, it is calculated the distance between the termini would be worked in ten minutes. The system of traction would be the endless rope, having stationary engines at each end, on the old Blackwall system.

TRAINING SCHOOLS AIDED BY PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.—A return has just been made to the House of Commons of the income, expenditure, and number of pupils of all Training Institutions aided by Parliamentary grants for the year ending 31st December, 1857. The source of income which all such schools possess, independently of the Government support, is clearly shown. As an example of the numerous resources on which some of the schools can fall back, we take the Gray's Inn-road School, belonging to the Home and Colonial Society, which appears to be that in which financial operations are carried on on the largest scale. The total income of this school for 1857 was 7,289*l.* The Government grant to this school, "in respect of students passing the annual examinations," was 1,014*l.*, and the Government exhibitions for Queen's scholars, 1,592*l.* The re-



mainder of the 7,289l. was obtained from a variety of sources, altogether unconnected with the Government. The fees paid by the students or their relatives were 2,535l., the average number of students in residence being 208. A sum of more than 1,200l. was the result of the annual subscriptions and donations specially for the use of the training college, and about 900l. came from their private sources. The expenditure for the year exceeded the receipts in a trifling degree, about half being swallowed by board, washing, and servants' wages. All the schools on the list derive additional support from similar sources to those described, and the proportions between the sums obtained from each appear to be tolerably uniform, the Gray's Inn-road School being a fair sample of the rest in this respect, though there are only a few in which the expenditure is on so large a scale as in this one.

**THE COALWHIPPERS OF LONDON.**—A large meeting of coalwhippers was held on Wednesday in Whitechapel. It is known that these men were formerly hired at public-houses and paid at public-houses; and that the system was an intolerable grievance and hardship to the men. Mr. Gladstone passed an act opening a Parliamentary office which operated as the middleman between the employers and employed. This beneficial act expired in 1856, and the coal owners promised to open and support an office of their own, which should perform the same functions as the old office. But this it has not done. The trade has fallen back into its old channels, and the publican and middleman are again in the ascendant. In short "the compulsory drinking system" is once more in full force. The remedy sought is in a revival of the Coalwhippers' Act; and Lord Kinnaid has introduced a bill for that purpose into the House of Lords. He attended the meeting on Wednesday, and declared his full sympathy with their objects. Some coalwhippers made extremely creditable and moderate speeches in support of their cause.

### Literature.

**The Student's Hume.**—A History of England from the Earliest Times to 1688. By DAVID HUME. Abridged. Incorporating the Corrections and Researches of Recent Historians; and continued down to 1858. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood. London: John Murray.

THE series of Historic Class-Books published by Mr. Murray, already containing Dr. Wm. Smith's *Greece*, Dean Liddell's *Rome*, and "The Student's Gibbon," has taken the highest possible place amongst standard school-books. A very useful addition to the series is made by the issue of this "Student's Hume." It will at once be understood from its title, that the plan and execution of the work resemble the abridged Gibbon by which it has been preceded. To supply "a long acknowledged want in our school and college literature, a student's History of England in a volume of moderate size, free from sectarian and party prejudice, containing the results of the researches of the best modern historians, tracing more particularly the development of the Constitution, and bringing out prominently the characters and actions of the great men of our country,"—this was the editor's purpose. And it really seems to us that he has successfully accomplished it; and that the work is all that it claims to be, and nearly all that could be desired.

The editor, though not blind to the faults of Hume, thinks his History of England on the whole unrivalled. It is not altogether unnecessarily, in these days of the more thorough investigation of the sources and materials of history, that the editor remarks in the preface before us, that "it is not mere learning and the poring over records that constitute an historian." The "power of historical narration" Hume certainly possessed in an unequalled degree; and "his historical views were the largest and most enlightened." In adopting his clear and matchless narrative as the basis of this work, the editor has compared his judgments with the most recent authorities; and thus, while retaining his language as far as practicable, has introduced many corrections and additions, which modify the view of facts taken by Hume himself. This needed especially to be done for the Stuart period, and the Commonwealth; and it has been effected by the editor in such manner as to give a version of events, and an impression of the facts at large, very different indeed from that of our great but strongly biased historian. In fact, we have something like a Hume with larger information, and without his prejudices and the tinge of his philosophy.

Hume was deficient in the treatment of the early history of our country. Little comparatively had been done for it in his day. In this book the defect is remedied; and the history down to the time of the Norman Conquest may be considered to be much more the work of the editor (writing under the influence of Turner, Palgrave, Kemble, and other historians), than of Hume. Notes and Illustrations—printed in the form of Appendices to the successive chapters—furnish a great amount of information on the rise and progress of the Constitution, on the origin and history of Parliament, and other matters of a similar kind, admirably condensed within a narrow compass. There are also ample references, for the further pursuit of the subject. The only respect in which the book seems to us deficient, considering that it is a student's and not an elementary class book, is, that it does not give sufficient space to the history of civilisation, manners, art, and literature.

We admit that that sort of thing has been rather overdone in some books; but the internal history of England, of her people and their life, should have more prominence than it gets in this volume.

The continuation of the History from the Revolution, is a clear, succinct, vigorous narrative; in which just views and right sympathies prevail; and the facts that are chiefly of importance are exhibited in their true relations and consequences.

**Lord Byron's Poetical Works.** Parts I and II. New and complete Edition. With Illustrative Engravings. London: John Murray.

**Boswell's Life of Johnson.** Edited by Right Hon. J. W. Croker, LL.D. Part I. London: John Murray.

THESE are People's Editions of the most celebrated and delightful book of biographical gossip in the language, and of the most popular of modern poets. That Mr. Murray should issue these every-way excellent editions at so low a price, is a cause for the gratitude of the people,—especially as to the Boswell. When the great houses do anything for popular literature, they seem to pride themselves on passing all others. The name of Murray is inseparably connected with some of our best cheap books—the *Family Library*, and the *Home and Colonial Library*, besides a series of smaller works.

The works now before us cannot fail to find acceptance, and to be universally diffused. Mr. Croker's *Boswell* is, unquestionably, the only edition of the book that satisfies all the reader's inquiries about the text; and makes Boswell infinitely more delightful than an unannotated edition possibly can. Lord Macaulay's calumnious charges, if once founded partially in truth, are now utterly untrue; and it is not honourable to his brilliant name to let his review of Mr. Croker be reproduced. Mr. Murray's *Byron* is the only edition that can be complete,—some of the copyrights being unexpired. It is illustrated with Finden's steel engravings after various artists.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Three Years in the Holy City. Edited by Professor J. H. Ingraham, Mobile.

Paley's Moral Philosophy. By Richard Whately, D.D.

Notes of a Clerical Furlough. By Dr. Buchanan.

The Reformers of England and Germany in the Sixteenth Century.

Lectures on Church Music. By W. Smith, jun.

Cowper's Task. Book I., with Notes on Parsing, &c. By C. P. Mason, B.A.

Chloroform and other Anesthetics. By John Chapman, M.D.

Parliamentary Reform. By W. Bagehot.

Notes of a Tour in Sweden in 1858. By Rev. Dr. Steane and J. H. Hinton, M.A.

Sketch-Book of Popular Geology. By Hugh Miller.

Difficulties of the Education Question. By the Rev. Canon Richson, M.A.

Progress of Society and Education. By J. D. Morell, M.A.

Hanson's Lectures to the Working Classes.

A Telegraph half-way to America.

Protestant Theological, &c., Encyclopedia. Part 8.

Helena Bertram. A Tale for the Young.

Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith. Part 2.

Christian Fellowship, &c. A Sermon, by Dr. Steane.

Carmina Minima. By Charles Cowden Clarke.

Sixth Annual Report of Tonic Sol-Fa Association.

Comprehensive History of India. Parts 11—14.

The Kingdom of Christ. By Rev. W. Wilson.

The Queen's Government and the Religion of India. By Joseph Mullens, B.A.

A Plea for the Constitution. By John Austin, Esq.

Routledge's Shakespeares. Parts 35-6.

The Atonement. By Albert Barnes.

The Foundation of Faith in the Word of God. By Albert Barnes.

Prayers for Social and Family Worship. Scotch Church.

Every Child's History of France. By Edward Farr.

Poplar House Academy. By the Author of "Mary Powell." 2 Vols.

Brother Prince's Journal.

Todd's Lectures to Children.

Mary, and other Poems. By the Author of "Lyrics."

Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. Part 1.

Much in Little. By Mrs. W. Albert.

Town Swamps and Social Bridges. By George Godwin, F.R.S.

### Gleanings.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, is engaged to preach at the church of the Oratoire, Paris, on Sunday, the 3rd of April.

Lord Shaftesbury has proposed to set on foot a Cabman's Club, consisting of a provident society, reading-room, meeting-room, &c.

Some natives in Bengal have petitioned her Majesty, praying for the introduction of the Indian lotus among the national emblems of the rose, thistle, and the shamrock.

A lady, wearing a great expanse of crinoline, was recently stopped at a Prussian custom-house, and on being searched, 117 pairs of white stockings were found attached to the interior of the dress.

Arrangements are in progress for erecting, in St. Paul's Cathedral, a monument to the memory of Vice-Admiral the late Lord Lyons. An influential committee has been formed.

Two new books, by the two sons of Mrs. Trollope, are just out. The elder, Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope, who resides in Florence with his mother, gives us "A Decade of Italian Women;" the younger, An-

thony, who has already won for himself a name, produces "The Bertrams."

The article on the "Sanitary Condition of the Army," which appeared in the last number of the *Westminster Review*, and excited so much attention by its fulness of knowledge and vigour of demonstration, has been published by Mr. Chapman in a separate form, with the name of the author, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.

Mr. Ballantyne, the proprietor and editor of that singular weekly paper, the *Statesman*, has discontinued its publication, on the ground that ill-health requires him to "give up work entirely for a short time;" but he announces that in a few weeks he shall start a daily afternoon paper of the same name, because "the cause of constitutional Liberalism" is "not represented in the cheap daily press."

**MISS MITFORD AND HER TURBAN.**—In his "Lectures on Authors," Mr. S. C. Hall tells a good story of Miss Mary Russell Mitford. Round and fat in person, she was what Lord Byron called a "dumpy woman," and Miss Landon had described her as "Sancho Panza in petticoats." Her face, like her figure, was broad and round, but pleasant and good-humoured, and indicative rather of intelligence than genius. Of the art of dress she knew nothing. On her way to an evening party at the lecturer's house she purchased a most unbecoming yellow turban, which caused her to be for some time an object of merriment to the whole room, owing to the fact of the shopkeeper from whom she had bought it having forgotten to remove from behind it a large ticket bearing the printed inscription, "Very chaste. Only 6s. 6d."

**SOMETHING LIKE A CANARD.**—The following extraordinary canard has been published in a supplement to a journal of Buenos Ayres:—"Paris destroyed; 750,000 victims. By the good ship the *Petite Marseilles*, which has just arrived, we receive the disastrous news that a great part of the city of Paris has been blown up. This terrible catastrophe was caused by a large gang of infamous bandits, who, by means of mines, have blown into the air the capital of the civilised world! The Louvre is completely destroyed! All the prisoners of the Bastille (!) have perished beneath the ruins of that ancient edifice! The Barriers of St. Antoine, St. Honoré (?) and St. Denis, and the superb theatre of the Opera, are in ruins! The Emperor Napoleon and all his suite, who had arrived a few days before in the capital, have been buried beneath the ruins of the Louvre! The number of victims is estimated at 750,000, among whom are the first journalists of the French capital, and the notabilities of the empire! The details of the disaster fill us with dismay. Who can have been the authors of such a scene of destruction—of such a crime? In England it is said that they were members of secret societies, but some persons say they were bandits, as mentioned above."

### BIRTHS.

ANDREWS.—March 11, at Woburn, Beds, the wife of the Rev. J. Andrews, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

JACKSON.—March 15, the wife of the Rev. J. Oswald Jackson, Ringwood, Hants, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

PATON—RICE.—Jan. 30, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. T. Deatry, A.M., Robert Paton, Esq., resident engineer, Vellore, to Jane Rice, eldest daughter of the Rev. B. Rice, Bangalore.

ROWE—MARSHALL.—March 2, at Park Chapel, Hornsey, by the Rev. John Corbin, the Rev. G. C. Rowe, of Dulwich, to Marianne, the eldest daughter of H. L. Marshall, Esq., of Highgate.

WAGGETT—DOW.—March 12, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. W. Brook, James Henry Waggett, of Argyll-street, Regent-street, to Anna Maria, second daughter of the late Mr. William Dow, druggist, of Wisbech.

BLOOMFIELD—SUMMERTON.—March 13, at the Independent Chapel, Brook-street, Warwick, by the Rev. I. M. Perry, Joseph Bloomfield, to Mary Summerton, both of Leamington.

RILEY—MARVELL.—March 14, at Salem Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. A. Lynn, Mr. James Turner Riley, grocer, to Emma, only daughter of Mr. George Marvell, all of that place.

BAILEY—SYKES.—March 14, at the Independent Chapel, Stainland, by the Rev. E. W. Garner, Mr. Josiah Bailey, shoemaker, of Greetland, to Miss Elizabeth Sykes, of Stainland.

LEONARD—SMITH.—March 16, at the Baptist Chapel, Ross, by the Rev. F. Leonard, LL.B., the Rev. H. C. Leonard, M.A., of Boxmoor, to Sarah, youngest daughter of James Smith, Esq., of Wilton Court, Wilton-on-Wye.

KNOTT—PAYNE.—March 17, at the Independent Chapel, Cuckfield, Sussex, by the Rev. A. Foyster, G. Knott, Esq., of Woodcroft, Cuckfield, to Emma, daughter of W. Payne, Esq., of Hatchlands, Cuckfield.

THAPLEY—BOOTH.—March 17, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., Mr. Robert Thapley, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Booth, stationer, all of this town.

CROFTS—GRIFFITHS.—March 18, at Haverstock Chapel, Hampstead, by the Rev. J. Nunn, the Rev. H. D. Crofts, D.D., of Huddersfield, to Julia, niece of J. Griffiths, Esq., late of Beckenham, Kent.

### DEATHS.

BANKS.—March 9, Agnes, the beloved wife of John Banks, Esq., No. 2, Castle-bar-road, Ealing, W.

GATES.—March 10, at Aylesbury, after severe suffering, Alice Maria, second child of the Rev. W. J. Gates, in the fourteenth year of her age.

STEWART.—March 11, at 3, West Derby-street, Liverpool, Jane Falconer, wife of James Gordon Stewart, Esq., and eldest daughter of the Rev. David Thom, D.D., minister of Crown-street Chapel, Liverpool, in the thirty-second year of her age.

FERRERS.—March 13, at his residence, Staunton Harold, Leicestershire, the Right Hon. Washington Sewallis Shirley, Earl Ferrers, of congestion of the lungs, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

WRIGHT.—March 14, in Camp-lane-court, Leeds, Mary Wright, a highly esteemed minister of the Society of Friends, in her 104th year.

TAIT.—March 16, at London House, St. James's-square, Colonel Tait, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

COURTAULD.—March 18, at High Garrett, Braintree, Miss, the beloved wife of George Courtauld, jun., Esq., in her twenty-seventh year.

DEVON.—March 19, at Shrivensham, where he had been staying on a visit to his brother-in-law, Archdeacon Berens, the Earl of Devon. The deceased, William Courtenay, tenth



Earl of Devon, High Steward of the University of Oxford, was born in June, 1777, and was consequently in his eighty-second year. His lordship had been twice married: first, in 1804, to Harriet, daughter of Sir Lucas Popham, Bart., and the Countess of Rothes, by whom, who died in 1839, he had three sons (of whom the eldest, the present earl, has for some years, as Lord Courtenay, fulfilled the duties of Secretary to the Poor-Law Board); and secondly, in 1843, to Miss Scott, who survives him.

**EXPERIMENTS ON THE WEIGHT OF THE BODY.**—Some curious experiments were recently instituted in France to ascertain how far the diminution of weight in the body of an animal could be pushed without destroying life. It was established with tolerable accuracy that, when the deprivation of food had produced a loss of from one-third to two-fifths of their original weight, the animal died. Wasting of flesh and emaciation are therefore symptoms which need the closest observation. The unnatural degeneration of the substance of the body, if not caused by want of food, can always be traced to antecedent neglected debility, and the same remedy, Dr. de Jongh's exceedingly palatable Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which is so invaluable in overcoming prostration of strength, has been used with unflinching efficacy, and with the most astonishingly rapid results in restoring flesh to the most emaciated frame. The eminent practitioner, Mr. Hanks, observes:—"The efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the Pale Oil, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers." And the distinguished surgeon, Mr. Hunt, states:—"The weight gained by the use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more."

**[ADVERTISEMENT.]**—A highly-respectable lady having been afflicted for more than ten years with consumptive symptoms, nervousness, indigestion, and with other internal disorders of a very serious nature, of which she could get no relief, has become restored to health by simple means. She will inform any sufferer of the means by which she became restored, either on personal application, or on receipt of a directed envelope.—Address, Mrs. George Morrison, No. 11, Walpole-street, Chelsea, S.W.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—The most eminent medical authorities coincide in extolling this remedy as far more effectual than any in the cure of consumption, cough, asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia, diphtheria, rheumatism, &c.; "relief instantaneous," perfectly safe in administration, and no injurious after-effects. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, Pharmacist to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. May be had of all respectable Chemists. Sold in bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Sent carriage free on receipt of Stamps or Post Office Order. Medical reports forwarded on application. None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," engraved on the stamp. This is well worth the attention of the afflicted.

**[ADVERTISEMENT.]**—**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—CHAMPS—NEURALGIA—SPASMS.—These severe nervous affections are happily moderated in their intensity and duration by the soothing and purifying powers of these inestimable preparations. Whether the cramp be in the stomach, legs, or toes, it yields with equal facility to the application of the Ointment; and the recurrence of these distressing disorders is effectually prevented by a course of Holloway's Pills; which so well regulate the stomach and bowels that perfect and easy digestion is ensured, and spasms avoided. The Ointment gives local, the Pills general, relief. Enlargement of the glands, obstructed or defective circulation, are, likewise, soon corrected by these invaluable preparations, which purify and strengthen the blood, and impart tone to every organ in the body.

IT IS WITH PLEASURE WE NOTICE THE DAILY INCREASE OF CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE OF Indigestion, (Dyspepsia) Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, and Debility, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica. We quote the following:—"Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 31, 1848. Many years fearful suffering from flatulency, constipation, indigestion, giddiness, singing in the ears, cough, sore throat, fulness in the chest, pains around my loins and debility, with which I was confined to my bed in the most deplorable condition, and for which no relief was found in medicine, have been completely removed by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food. John Vase, Land Steward." Cure No. 71.—of dyspepsia, from the Right Honourable the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourself and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 6d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."]—

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Friday there was a sudden rise in all Stocks on the receipt of favourable reports from Paris. On Saturday renewed buoyancy was shown. The quotations at the close of the Stock Exchange were  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above the highest point reached on the preceding day. On Monday, owing to the announcement that a Congress of the great European Powers is to meet for the consideration of the important questions arising out of the state of Italy, upward movement has made further progress, the funds closing at a fresh advance of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., making a total improvement of 1 per cent. since Friday morning.

To-day the Stock market opened buoyantly. The proceedings in Parliament tend, of course, to check the upward movement; but they are considered of secondary importance, and the Continental advices exercise paramount influence. Both the French and Austrian Funds have materially advanced—the Rentes yesterday had risen  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Late in the day prices were less favourable, and a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  set in, in consequence of a vague rumour circulated that Austria declined to accede to the proposed congress.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange general buoyancy has prevailed, nearly all classes of securities being inquired for, at constantly advancing prices. English, French, and Lombardo-Venetian Railway shares were especially buoyant. Mexican Bonds support their recent improvement, and Turkish as well as Austrian tend upwards.

A moderate amount of business was transacted to-day in the Railway Share Market, and prices show a further slight improvement. Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee have advanced to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Northern to 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  103 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Western to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  60. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 96 and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Brighton to 118. North Western to 96 and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ . South Western to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$  94. Midland to 102 $\frac{1}{2}$  103. North British to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  61 $\frac{1}{2}$ . North Eastern Berwick to 93 and 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and South Eastern to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  71 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Eastern Counties declined to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  39. The Foreign Lines are inactive but firm.

The imports of the precious metals during the week represent an aggregate of about 395,000l. The imports of silver from the Continent have been extremely large. About 200,000l. worth is known to have arrived in the Thames, irrespective of the large amount received by railway. The Custom-house weekly statement of the exports of the precious metals direct from London, representing a total value of about 15,000l.

A London prospectus has been issued, and will be found in another column, of the Union Mercantile Steam Company of Lisbon, which commenced operations last year, for the purpose of trading between that capital and the Portuguese settlements on the west coast of Africa, as well with the Azores and Algarve. The company have an annual mail subsidy of 18,000l. from the Portuguese Government, and also received a bonus at starting of 8,000l. The capital is fixed at 150,000l., of which the directors and trustees have already subscribed 100,000l., leaving 50,000l. to be offered in London, and which is now required to complete the purchase of additional ships called for by the increasing trade. The expenses are kept at an extremely low point, and the manager is paid solely by a commission. With regard to the results of the undertaking thus far, it is stated that the line to the Azores, which was the branch first established, is paying 25 per cent. per annum, and that the ships of the African line, which has been opened only four months, have been full each way, and unable to take all the cargo and passengers offered. The persons interested in the undertaking believe that it will aid materially in facilitating the suppression of the slave trade by increasing the legitimate commerce of Western Africa and developing the vast resources of that continent. All the vessels are full-rigged ships, and as the steam power is merely auxiliary they are sailed at small current expenses.

### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuitants ..	—	—	—	—	—	230
India Stock ..	—	230	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	—	—	—	—	272	—
Eschequer-bills	37 pm	34 pm	36 pm	78 pm	87 pm	88
India Bonds ..	18 pm	18 pm	15 pm	14	14 pm	18
Long Annuitants	—	—	—	—	—	—

## The Gazette.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, March 16, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	238,680,960
Government Debt	211,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,450,000
Gold Bullion ..	19,250,950
Silver Bullion ..	—
	238,680,960

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	14,555,000
Reserve ..	3,652,478
Public Deposits ..	8,854,497
Other Deposits ..	13,641,265
Seven Day and other	—
Bills ..	764,998
	241,406,238

March 17, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

### Friday, March 18, 1859.

BANKRUPT.	
ALLEN, R. B., Lloyd's Coffee-house, and Walthamstow, insurance broker, March 29, April 28.	
LEITCH, H. H., Bush-lane, Cannon-street, merchant, March 29, April 28.	
HOWLETT, W., Dovercourt-lodge, near Harwich, builder, March 31, April 29.	
BANKRODICK, M., King's Lynn, and Dersingham, Norfolk, carpenter, March 31, April 29.	
WILSON, J., Trinity-street, Rotherhithe, auctioneer, March 31, April 29.	
GURNEY, T., and JACOB, J., Dover-place West, Dover-road, and Mount-place, Walworth-road, tailors, March 29, April 27.	
HARRISON, J. J., Maidstone, perfumer, March 30, April 27.	
MURRAY, J., New-road, Rotherhithe, Redman's-row, Mile-end, and Hine Anchor-yard, Limehouse, contractor, and Dock-street, Deptford, licensed victualler, March 29, May 3.	
ASPENWALL, J. H., Argyle-street, merchant, March 29, April 28.	
YOUNGMAN, T. P., Nottingham, commission agent, March 29, April 19.	
SMITH, C., Balwell, Nottinghamshire, miller, March 29, April 19.	
HAMPSON, J., Bristol, picture dealer, April 4, May 2.	
HUNT, J. W. R., Plymouth, watchmaker, March 24, April 28.	
EDWARDS, G. H., Lincoln, tobacconist, April 6, May 4.	
HALLIWELL, T., Hipperholme, Yorkshire, innkeeper, April 5, May 3.	
HUGHES, T., Llanbeblig, Carnarvonshire, cattle dealer, April 4 and 19.	
TAYLOR, W. J., North Shields, chemist, March 31, May 5.	

Tuesday, March 22, 1859.

### BANKRUPT.

COCKSHAW, S., Home Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, printer, March 31, April 28.	
JONES, W., Isleworth, Middlesex, coal merchant, April 1 and 29.	
CHADWICK, W., Leeds, dyer, April 1 and 29.	
CHILTON, J., Sheffield, tailor, April 2, May 7.	
SHUTCLIFF, J., Worksey, Nottinghamshire, shoemaker, April 2, May 7.	
BRETTILL, T. P., Walsall, grocer, April 8 and 28.	
HALLIWELL, T., Hipperholme, near Halifax, innkeeper, April 8, May 3.	
PERRY, J., Woolwich, carrier, April 4, May 8.	
JENNINGS, A., and BERTANON, J., Birmingham, japanners, April 15, May 11.	
CHITTENDEN, J. F., Upper Holloway, surgeon, April 1, May 6.	
HUNT, H., Lillingston, chemist, April 5, May 2.	

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, March 21.

We had 1,597 quarters of British wheat, and 535 sacks of flour arrived coastwise last week, and 2,364 quarters, and 13,388 sacks per railway. The foreign supply consisted of wheat, 1,485 quarters from France, 250 quarters Venetia, 4,560 quarters Egypt, Barley, 915 quarters from Denmark, 888 quarters Hamburg, 488 quarters France, 9,000 quarters Odessa, 1,560 quarters Riga, and 3,440 quarters Brazil. Oats, 1,200 quarters from Sweden, 290 quarters Hanover, and 4,233 quarters Odessa. Peas, 250 quarters from Hamburg, Flour, 200 barrels coastwise, 1,584 sacks France, and 100 sacks Jersey. The quantity of wheat offering this morning from the neighbouring counties was small; and fine white sold readily at per quarter dearer than on Monday last; for red there was more inquiry, at the full price of last week. Foreign wheat rather firmer, but without change of price. Flour rather sale, and the turn dearer. Beans without alteration. In peas little doing. Fine barley fully as dear, but grinding a trifle easier to buy. The arrivals of oats continue moderate, but we cannot quote any change in price nor improved demand. Linseed and cake steady sale. Tares dull, and 3s to 4s per quarter cheaper. Red cloverseed dull, and 3s to 3s 6d per cwt lower, having more offering; and for white there was less inquiry.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	Barley	Wheat	Barley
Essex and Kent, Red 40 to 44	—	Danish .....	50 to 54
Ditto White .....	44 46	Konigsberg, Red .....	44 46
Lincoln, Norfolk, and .....	—	Pomeranian, Red .....	45 50
Yorkshire Red .....	—	Rortook .....	—
Scotch .....	40 44	Danish and Holstein .....	43 46
Rye .....	32 34	East Friesland .....	43 44
Barley, malting .....	36 43	Petersburg .....	39 43
Distilling .....	36 38	Riga and Archangel .....	—
Malt (pale) .....	60 64	Polish Odessa .....	38 40
Beans, maragan .....	36 46	Marianopol .....	40 42
Ticks .....	—	Taganrog .....	—
Harrow .....	—	Egyptian .....	39 42
Figum .....	—	American (U.S.) .....	40 46
Peas, White .....	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian .....	46 48
Grey .....	40 41	Konigsberg .....	—
Maple .....	40 41	Danish .....	39 42
Boilers .....	—	East Friesland .....	39 42
Tares (English new) .....	60 75	Egyptian .....	30 31
Foreign .....	60 70	Odessa .....	32 35
Oats (English new) .....	31 34	Beans .....	—
Flour, town made, per .....	—	Horse .....	36 40
Sack of 360 lbs .....	38 40	Pigeon .....	40 42
Linseed, English .....	—	Egyptian .....	32 34
Baltic .....	50 52	Peas, White .....	38 40
Black Sea .....	50 52	Oats .....	—
Hempseed .....	43 44	Dutch .....	18 20
Canaryseed .....	64 66	Jahde .....	18 20
Cloverseed, per cwt. of .....	—	Danish .....	17 20
112 lbs. English .....	70 80	Danish, Yellow feed 21 24	
German .....	48 50	Swedish .....	32 34
French .....	54 56	Petersburg .....	30 34
American .....	54 56	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs ..	—
Linseed Cake, 120 lbs to 140 ..	—	New York .....	30 35
Rape Cake, 64 lbs to 70 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack ..	—
Rapeseed, 84 lbs to 88 lbs per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt. 30 35	

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, March 21.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 3,224 head. To-day's market was rather scantily supplied with foreign stock, especially with beasts and calves, and sales progressed steadily at full price. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up were again limited as to number, and in but middling condition. The attendance of butchers was tolerably large, yet the beef trade was not so active as on Monday last. However, in most instances, that day's advance in the quotations was supported. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 1,669 Beasts, short-horns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 250 of various breeds; from Scotland, 377 Beasts and crosses; and from Ireland, 80 oxen, &c. The show of all kinds of sheep was again very moderate, and their quality was by no means first-rate. There was a steady demand for all breeds, at very full price. The prime old Down, in the wool, sold at 6s; out of the wool, 5s 4d per 14s. Lambs were in short supply and fair request, at from 6s to 7s per 14s. Very few calves were on offer, and the veal trade ruled steady at full quotations—viz., from 4s to 5s 6d per 14s. We had rather more inquiry for pigs, at very full price.

Per 14s to 16s the Official.

	a.	d.	a.	d.		a.	d.	a.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	5	3	10	Fr. coarse woolled	5	2	5	5
Second quality	4	9	4	6	Prime Southdown	5	10	6	0
Prime large oxen	4	8	4	10	Leg. coarse calves	4	0	4	10
Prime Scotch, &c.	5	0	5	2	Prime small	5	0	5	5
Coarse inf. sheep	4	2	4	4	Large hogs	5	0	3	0
Second quality	4	5	5	0	Went. porkers	3	5	4	4



**PROVISIONS, Monday, March 21.**—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 534 firkins butter, and 2,457 hales bacon; and from foreign ports 5,922 casks butter, and 490 hales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was more business done last week, chiefly in the best descriptions that could be met with. Prices were very irregular, entirely depending upon quality. The supply of foreign is very short, and meets a ready sale. The bacon market early in the week was quiet; but at the close there was more inquiry, and a good business transacted at about 1s per cwt advance. Sales of prime Waterford made at 55s and 56s per cwt on board.

**POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, March 21.**—Full average supplies of home-grown potatoes have come to hand since our last report, coastwise and by land-carriage, in good condition. The imports have amounted to 255 tons from Dunkirk, 100 do. from Rouen, 15 do. from Rotterdam, 41 do. from Harlingen, and 60 do. from Boulogne. The trade generally runs heavy, at barely stationary prices. York Regents, 75s to 100s; Lincolns, 70s to 90s; Essex and Kent, 70s to 90s; Scotch, 40s to 50s; Ditto Cups, 40s to 70s; Foreign, 40s to 60s per ton.

**COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, March 19.**—The supply of most things is well kept up, and prices have altered but little since last week. Retarded grapes are nearly over; new ones just coming in. Pine-apples are not very plentiful. Barcelona nuts realise 30s per bushel; Brazils, 15s do.; Spanish, 14s do.; almonds, 24s; and the finest dessert chestnuts 20s. per bushel. Kent cobs are scarce; they realise 75s per 100lbs. Orange fetch 3s 6d to 10s per 100. Among vegetables are some beautiful cauliflowers, which are still brought from Cornwall by the crateful. Greens are plentiful; French beans scarce. French salad may be had; also forced rhubarb and sea-kale. Potato sales are heavy, except for best samples; Artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers scarce. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Camellias, Violets, Mignonettes, Heaths, and Roses.

**HOPS, Monday, March 21.**—Our market is very firm; but from the restricted character of the present supply, the extent of business transacted is very small. The imports of foreign hops into London, last week, were 25 hales from Hambro.

**SEEDS, London, Monday, March 21.**—This morning there was a fair retail demand for seeds, at the value of last week, for red seed and trefoil, white seed obtaining 2s advance. Canary, with more inquiry and small supply, obtained a further advance of 2s per qr.

**WOOL, Monday, March 21.**—We have to report a slight improvement in the demand for good and fine English wools, the supply of which on offer is very moderate, at full quotations. All other kinds command very little attention; nevertheless prices generally are well supported. There is scarcely any inquiry for wool for shipment to the continent.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, March 19.**—Nearly all kinds of flax continue dull in sale, yet former rates are supported. Baltic hemp sells steadily, at very full prices, but East India parcels are much neglected. Jute has fallen 5s per ton, with a heavy market. Coir goods are quite as dear as last week.

**TALLOW, Monday, March 21.**—The amount of business doing in our market is very moderate; nevertheless we have scarcely any change to notice in prices. F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 52s 9d per cwt. Town Tallow 52s net cash. Rough Fat 2s 10d.

### Advertisements.

#### ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H. R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

During Lent will be exhibited, Morning and Evening, C. Smith's splendid series of DISSOLVING VIEWS of the HOLY LAND, after DAVID ROBERTS, with Description by Lennox Horns, Esq.

Lecture, illustrating the beauties of Gay's "BEGGAR'S OPERA." Vocalists:—Miss Rolton, Mr. Lennox Horns, and Mr. Thorpe Feed. Every evening at Eight except Wednesday; Wednesday at Three.

Lectures on CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, THE ATLAS CHAMBERLAIN, HART'S PATENT ECONOMISING GASBURNER, &c.

MADRIGALS, &c., by the ST. GEORGE'S CHOIR, Wednesday Evening, at Eight.

Managing Director, B. I. LINDSAY, Esq.

#### EVENING CLASSES, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, SPRING SESSION.

The Classes in Arithmetic, Mensuration, Drawing, Chemistry, English Language, French, and German; also a Ladies' French Class, will recommence on Monday, the 4th of April.

For further information and tickets, apply to Mr. Consens, at the Institution.

#### TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED.

TWO steady, respectable and industrious YOUNG MEN. Apply, stating age, salary, how long in the trade, and what situations have been held, to George and George, Derby.

#### THE GREEN, RICHMOND.

The Misses FRANK beg to inform their Friends that the approaching Term will commence on MONDAY, the 25th inst. A GOVERNESS PUPIL is required.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. David Thomas, Loughborough Park, Brixton, with other Ministers and Friends.

#### COMMERCIAL TRIALS.—A Member of the

Independent Church, residing in a retired Villa, adjoining a Railway-station in the West of England, is extensively engaged as a LEGAL ACCOUNTANT, in extricating persons from COMMERCIAL EMBARRASMENTS, without publicity, affording special assistance to respectable but unfortunate members of the denomination, male or female, in the comforts of a home, counsel, and strict security, during retirement, for arrangements, without charge for advice. References to a Minister of the body will be given and required.

Address, A. Z., care of Mr. C. Shaylor, Swells-hill, Rodborough, Gloucestershire.

#### THE GUTTA PERCHA WAREHOUSE.

American Overshoes, Waterproof Coats, Capes and Leggings, Gutta Percha Soles, which keep the feet dry and warm, Sheet Bands, Tubing, Dolls, Whips, Balls, Picture Frames, Hearing Instruments for the Deaf, Combs, Air Quillons and Beds for Invalids and Travellers, Railway Conduits, Vulcanised India Rubber Tube for Gas, Horse Shoeing Apparatus, at the GUTTA PERCHA WAREHOUSE, 57, HOLBORN-HILL.

#### AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers,

&c., would find the sale of Plimble's Arrowroot, very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best Food for Infants and Invalids. A. S. Plimble, Alle-place, Great Alle-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

#### VINEGAR—Patronised by Her Majesty's

GOVERNMENT. "Condy's patent concentrated pure Malt Vinegar."—Families, by using this delicious Vinegar insure purity, and effect a saving of fifty per cent. See report of Dr. Letheby, City Office of Health, and Dr. Hassell, of the Lancet Commission, and others. Sold by the Trade in bottles, labelled and capped. Wholesale, 65, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C. Six quart samples sent free to any railway station for 3s. 6d.

#### KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England, or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

#### SHEPPARD'S CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON,

AND HAM WAREHOUSE, 88, High-street (near the Town Hall), Borough. This establishment offers great advantages to the Public. The Trade supplied.

#### FOR BEST TEAS and COFFEES,

GO TO EDMONDS', 83, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

#### WHY GIVE MORE!—EXCELLENT TEAS.

Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSON and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 60, Borough. Established A.D. 1743.

#### FLOUR! FLOUR! SUFFOLK.

J. LIMMER and CO., Family Millers, deliver their Superior Flour, warranted free from adulteration, to all parts of London, carriage free, not less than one peck (14lbs.) at per bushel, (56lbs.) Whites, for pastry, 8s. 4d.; Households, recommended for bread-baking, 7s. 8d.; Seconds, 7s.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 7s.; best Scotch Oatmeal, fine or coarse, 2s. 8d. (14lbs.); German Yeast.

Address, J. LIMMER and CO., West Mills, Dury St. Edmunds; or 1, Edward-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, N. Terms, cash.

TRADE

MARK.

#### PATENT CORN FLOUR,

with BROWN and POLSON'S name.

has now the above trade mark on each packet. For Puddings, Custards, &c., preferred to the best Arrowroot, and unequalled as a Diet for Infants and Invalids. The "Lancet" says: "This is superior to anything of the kind known."—See Reports—also from Drs. Hassall, Letheby, and Muspratt.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., at 8d. per 16oz. packet. Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

#### FLOUR.—Flour (Essex), warranted free from

adulteration, delivered to any part of London (not less than 14lbs.) carriage free. Whites, for pastry at per bushel (56lb.) 8s. 4d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 7s. 8d.; Seconds, 7s. 6d.; Wheat Meal for brown bread, 7s. 6d. Best fine and coarse Scotch Oatmeal.—Address, HORSNAIL and CATCHPOOL, Bedford Mill, Witham, Essex, or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C. Directors for breadmaking gratis. Terms Cash. German Yeast. A half-sack or upwards free to any rail station 200 miles.

#### THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

**ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY**, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

#### ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more

than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farinæ of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for Infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 84, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family cisterns at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

#### WHEN YOU ASK FOR

#### GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

#### PRIMROSE SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S

PRIMROSE SOAP is the most economical and best household Soap for families and laundresses, &c. As much inferior Soap is being sold stamped "Primrose," the public are cautioned to observe that the name and address, "John Knight, York-place, Old Gravel-lane, St. George East," is stamped on each bar.

#### THE LONDON SOAP and CANDLE

COMPANY, 76, NEW BOND-STREET, W. Beg to call the attention of Families to their reduced prices for all kinds of Wax, Spermaceti, and other Candles, Household and Fancy Soaps, Colza and other Oils, and every necessary for the Kitchen and House. All orders at wholesale prices. Economical arrangements for carriage and boxes, and lists of articles with prices sent free on application. Sole depot in England for Messrs. Lemaire's, of Paris, Pure French Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per Gallon, the best, cheapest, and cleanest oil ever introduced. The London Soap and Candle Company have also a new Winter Skin Soap, at 1s. per lb., which, by its continued use, will produce the softest of hands and the white skin in the coldest weather and hardest water.

Sole Depot, 76, New Bond-street.

#### GALVANIC BELT, without Acids, for the

CURE of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, all its forms, Inactivity of the Liver, or Sluggish Circulation. From the constant demand the price is reduced. Forwarded post free. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.

Mr. W. P. PIGGOTT is to be consulted daily from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., at 16, Argyll-street, Regent-street. The Galvanic Baths for extracting mineral poisons, and the cure of cutaneous diseases. Post-office Orders payable as above, or at the Galvanic Belt Depot, 523, New Oxford-street.

#### HALES'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.

This old established herbal preparation has a marvellous effect in all Scorbatic Complaints, quickly eradicating all impurities from the blood. Indeed, a finer purifier of the blood cannot well be conceived, the pale sickly complexion speedily being converted to the rosy hue of health. Ladies should have recourse to this preparation, instead of using the dangerous cosmetics now so much in vogue. Price 2s. 9d. and 11s. a box. Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street. Any London or country medicine vendor will procure the above for any customer.

#### GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The exert-

ing pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Pratt, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

No more Pills, nor any other Medicine, for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), habitual Constipation, Flatulency, Acidity, Palpitation of the Heart, Torpidity of the Liver, Billous Head-ache, Nervousness, Biliousness, General Debility, Diarrhoea, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Despondency, Spleen, &c. Price 1d. in stamps, free by post, a popular Treatise, 64 pages.

#### THE NATURAL REGENERATOR of the

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Without Pills, Purgatives, or medicines of any kind, and without expense, by a simple, pleasant, and infallible means which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies; adapted to the general reader.

Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wutzer, Dr. Ingram, and many thousand other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed.

London: James Gillart, 40, Paternoster-row; and through all booksellers in town and country.

#### THE CEREVISIA ANGLICANA; or,

ENGLISH HERB DIET DRINK.

Discovered and most beneficially prescribed in an extensive practice of fifty years, by JOSHUA WEBSTER, M.D., M.R.C.S., London.

This celebrated Botanist and Inventor of Dr. James's Powders, was consulted in the last illness of his Majesty George IV., and died in his ninety-fifth year, A.D. 1801.

This very old-established Medicine has proved eminently successful in cases of

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Erysipelas and Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Affections, Nervous Debility, Indisposition to Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, & Colds, Liver and Bowel Complaints, Abscess and Tumours, &c.

A Pamphlet (gratis) containing cases of cure, and most unequivocal testimonials (published by distinct permission) will be forwarded, free upon application.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Edward Snee and Co., Sole Proprietors, at the Depot, 46, Piccadilly, corner of the Albany, in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s.; also by most Patent Medicine Vendors and Chemists.

CANDLES, SOAP, OILS, &c.—TO COUNTRY FAMILIES.

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AGONY OR EASE? SICKNESS OR HEALTH? LIFE OR DEATH?

These are the questions involved in the adoption or rejection of Harper Twelvrees' VIRGINIAN GUM by the Martyrs to external diseases or injuries. Its marvellous cures are exciting astonishment everywhere. W. Plant, Louth, writes:—"For cuts, wounds, burns, sores, and swellings, it is superior to anything in the world." S. Turner, Leek:—"My foot was crushed with the shunting of a tree, and in three days I was able to get on my shoe; on the fourth day I walked out for half an hour, and the next week I was at my work." Sold by all Patent Medicine Vendors at 7½d. and 1s. 1½d. per box; and by the Patentee, Harper Twelvrees, Three Mills-lane, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. (removed from 139, Goswell-street).

#### VERMIN! VERMIN!! VERMIN!!! THEY SHALL DIE

AND FOR EVER CRASH!!!

#### HARPER TWELVETREES' INFALLIBLE

and IRRESISTIBLE MICE and RAT KILLER, is the most delicious dainty ever prepared for Vermin!!! Mice cannot resist it!!! They will come from their holes, and follow it anywhere; Eat it greedily, and DIE on the spot!!! You may clear them away by the score every night and morning. A Sixpenny Packet will Kill One Hundred Mice and Fifty Rats.

Sold in Packets, at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each, by all Grocers and Patent Medicine Vendors, or any size free by Post, if Postage Stamps are sent to Harper Twelvrees, Three Mills-lane, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. (removed from 139, Goswell-street). Wholesale Agents, Barclay and Sons.

#### KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Coupelle con-

siders to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

#### DR. DE JONGH'S

#### LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING,

RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

DR. DE JONGH'S Oil is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its vast therapeutic superiority over the Pale Oil is established by innumerable testimonials from the most distinguished members of the Medical Profession.

#### SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

A. B. GRANVILLE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England, &c., &c."

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He has found this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Newfoundland Oil."

RICHARD MOORE LAWRENCE, ESQ., M.D., Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, &c., &c.

"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capped and labelled with Dr. De JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.

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A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer, Mr. WHITE, 223, PICCADILLY, LONDON. Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s. Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d. Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

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**GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.**—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

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Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

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This excellent Compound, skillfully adjusted, is an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Liver, Bilious, and all Stomach Complaints. Its action being mild and certain, cannot fail to restore health, and, by occasional use, prove the most valuable medicine ever brought before the public. Well adapted for parties going abroad. In bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Prepared only by Mr. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London; and may be had of all medicine vendors. Sent free by post. N.B. Be sure to ask for Prichard's.

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**BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS** quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint.

They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 9d. in Letter Stamps, by the Sole Proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London. References as to their efficacy:—Joseph Pease (late M.P.) Darlington; Mrs. Pryce Gwynne, St. Julian House, Tenby; Rev. K. C. Bayley, Copford Rectory, Colchester; the Hon. Mrs. F. Grimston, Wake Colne, Halstead, and hundreds of the nobility, ministers, &c., whose bona fide testimonials may be had of S. Barlow.

**A BERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUSCLES.**

INVALIDS who suffer from Lowness of Spirits, Want of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Attacks, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &c. The smallest size box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these pills. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. a box. Agents:—Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, and Hainbury, 65, Oxford-street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

## TEETH

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.  
(Removed from No. 81.)

**BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates. Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings, are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unobtainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

To be obtained only at No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## TEETH—TEETH

**PROTECTED by ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**—Mr. LAWRENCE'S IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH by the GLEO-PLASTIC process entirely supersede the Soft Gum, and every substance that becomes putrescent in the mouth. Their cleanliness, ease, and comfort, render them available in every case, without springs or wires, at less than advertised prices.—PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION by GRADUATED ELECTRICITY is always attended with certainty and success.—A Treatise on the above methods sent post free on application. White Gutta Serena Remedy for stopping decayed Teeth (by self-application) 1s., post free fourteen stamps.

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**PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS** constitute an infallible cure for all cutaneous eruptions and diseases of the skin, such as scurvy, scrofula, ulcers, boils, blotches and pimples on the face and body; they quickly remove from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions which so engender disease, and they extract from the system all trace of mercury, and other mineral poisons. These pills are suited for either sex, as they ensure a peculiarly beneficial influence upon the vascular system, thus proving a desideratum long sought for in the medical world; and their extraordinary beneficence to mankind is universally admitted.

Price 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., or by post, 3s. 6d., 5s., and 12s. per box, to be had direct from the Establishment, No. 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, upon receipt of Post Office Order made payable to R. and L. PERRY and Co., who attend daily between the hours of Eleven and Two or from Five till Eight.

Sold also by Bartlett Hooper, 48, King William-street, London-bridge; D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Barclay and Co., Farringdon-street; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay and Dietrichsen, 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Chancery; and all medicine vendors throughout the United Kingdom.—Agents wanted for every town, apply as above.

**NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.** Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids, headache, debility, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints effectually removed by

**DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.** Which cures fifty times its cost in other remedies in illness, and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.

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**NICOLL'S PATENT HIGHLAND CLOAK** is a combination of utility, elegance, and comfort. No Lady having seen or used such in travelling for morning wear or for covering full dress would willingly be without one. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Roquelaire, and has an elastic Capucine Hood. It is not cumbersome or heavy, and measures from twelve to sixteen yards round the outer edge, falling in graceful folds from the shoulders; but by a mechanical contrivance (such being a part of the Patent) the wearer can instantly form semi-sleeves, and thus leave the arms at liberty; at the same time the Cloak can be made as quickly to resume its original shape. The materials chiefly used for travelling are the soft neutral coloured shower-proof Woolen Cloths manufactured by this firm, but for the promenade other materials are provided. The price will be two guineas and a half for each Cloak; but with the Mécanique and a lined hood a few shillings more are charged. This department is attended to by Cutters, who prepare Mantles of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth Jackets, either for in or out-door use. These at all times—like this Firm's Riding Habit—are in good taste and fit well. Female attendants may also be seen for Pantalons des Dames à Cheval, partially composed of Chamolais. As no measure is required the Patent Highland Cloak can be sent at once to any part of the country, and is thus well adapted for a gift.

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The ORDERED DEPARTMENT contains a magnificent assortment of every novelty for the season. The articles, who are celebrated for refined taste and style, are guarantees for a good fit. Economy is the leading feature.

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L. HYAM MARKS every garment in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no deviation is made; and no garment need be kept, when seen at home, if not satisfactory, but can be exchanged within any reasonable time, if returned in good condition.

COMFORT TO THE FEET.

**THE PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS** and SHOES are extremely soft and easy, yielding to the action of the feet, without the least pressure or painful effect. A valuable relief to all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or any tenderness of the feet. Admirably adapted for all climates. THE PANNUS CORIUM sold also by the yard or piece. HALL and Co., Patentees, 2, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo Bridge.

**CARDS—FIRST-CLASS ONLY—WEDDING, VISITING, and BUSINESS.**—A Copper-plate engraved (any style) and 50 cards (any description), 3s. Post free for stamps.  
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The real Nickel Silver, introduced more than twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co. is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful plate chest, containing a set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern.	Thread or Bruns wick Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Military Pattern.
12 Table Forks .....	£ s. d. 1 18 0	£ s. d. 2 8 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 3 10 0
12 Table Spoons .....	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks .....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons .....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons .....	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls .....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles .....	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon .....	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls .....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl .....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs .....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers .....	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife .....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle .....	0 13 0	0 17 0	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter .....	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Total .....	11 14	6 14 11	3 17 14	9 21 4 9

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. Tea and coffee sets, crust and liqueur frames, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

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assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales—24 inch Ivory-handled table-knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert, to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; large sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine, Ivory, 33s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert, 5s.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

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FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his unlimited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, and Hot Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Urns, and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., with lists of prices, and plans of the Sixteen large Show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London. Established 1820.

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Fine steel frames, with real Brazil pebbles, 7s. 6d.; ditto, best glasses, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.; solid gold, 20s.; solid silver, 10s. 6d. Spring Eye-glasses, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d.; gold ditto, 17s. 6d., 21s., 30s. Country residents accurately suited by stating age, &c. Sent free, (by post) all over the kingdom. Enclose stamps or post-office order, payable Upper Baker-street. Pocket Telescopes, define fifty miles, 12s. 6d. Microscopes in mahogany boxes, of immense power, 12s. 6d. BERNARD DAVIS (Optician to the Ophthalmic), 430, Euston-road, Regent's-park, close to Trinity Church (formerly called New-road).

N.B.—Celebrated Double Miniature Glasses of extraordinary power, 21s. each, for Tourists, &c.

## PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON.

Pal- or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.  
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

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INGHAM'S MARSALA, 24s. per dozen, INJHAM'S VIRGIN MARSALA, 26s. per dozen.  
Terms, cash, and delivered free within five miles.  
WELLER and HUGHES, Importers, 27, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, MARK-LANE, E.C.

**WINES from SOUTH AFRICA,** Carriage paid to any Station in England.—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Amontillado, 20s. and 24s. per dozen; Canadian Brandy, pale or brown, 15s. and 18s. per gallon; the Alhambra Sherry, 24s. per dozen, soft, dry, and pure. Wines and Spirits of every other description in stock. Prices current on application. Terms cash.—SCALES and ANDREW, Importers, 95, Regent-street, London, W.

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The above Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Nobility, Gentry, and Private Families with PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of at least 30 per cent.

**SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY**..... 20s. and 24s. per doz.  
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The finest ever introduced into this country.  
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A truly excellent and natural wine.  
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Ten years in the wood.  
**SPARKLING BERNAY CHAMPAGNE**, 38s. "  
Equal to that usually charged 60s. per dozen.  
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Bottles and packages included, and free to any London railway station. Terms, cash. Country orders to be accompanied with a remittance.  
Price Lists sent free on application  
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**SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, CLASSIFIED as PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c., 30s. per Dozen.**  
Pint Samples of either for Twelve Stamps.  
**SOUTH AFRICAN AMONTILLADO**, 24s. per Dozen.  
**COLONIAL BRANDY, PALE or BROWN**, 15s. per Gallon.  
"We unhesitatingly recommend them to our constituents."—  
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## WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.

DENMAN,

INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN (bottles included)  
A Pint Sample of each for Twenty-four Stamps.  
WINE in CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in England.

(Extract from the "Lancet," July 10th, 1858.)  
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Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

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Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques "Bank of London." Price-lists, with Dr. Hassall's analysis, forwarded on application.  
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## SOUTH AFRICAN PORT

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SHERRY,

TWENTY SHILLINGS a DOZEN;

VERY SUPERIOR, TWENTY-FOUR SHILLINGS a DOZEN.

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"We have selected some samples of the wine imported from South Africa from the stock of Mr. H. R. Williams. These have been carefully examined, and the result is in a high degree satisfactory. Contrasted with the compounds which for a long time have been sold for Port and Sherry, these wines possess a value for wholesomeness far surpassing any that have come under our notice. The price at which they are sold places a sound excellent wine within the reach of all."—Vide "Medical Circular," Aug. 18, 1858.

PRINTED PRICE LISTS, and the opinions, among others, of the MORNING CHRONICLE, NAVAL and MILITARY GAZETTE, JOHN BULL and BRITANNIA, BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, BIRMINGHAM JOURNAL, &c., forwarded on application.

Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus. Country orders must contain a remittance or reference.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer,

112, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

Two doors from the "Flower Pot."



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Established A.D. 1844.  
3, FALL-WALL EAST, LONDON.  
Capital Stock 100,000.  
Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.  
Deposits made by Special Agreement, may be withdrawn without notice.  
The Interest is payable in January and July.  
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.  
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Insurance data show that One Person in every Fifteen is more or less injured by Accident yearly. An annual payment of 8s. secures a fixed allowance of 6l. per week in the event of injury, or 1,000l. in case of death, from accidents of every description.

By a policy in the  
**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
which has already paid in compensation for Accidents 37,000l.  
Forms of Proposal and Prospectus may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by this Journey or year.  
**NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.**  
**CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.**  
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary  
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,  
Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

# BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
ABSTRACT OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.  
During the year 1858, 1,160 proposals for assurance were received, amounting to 274,150l., from which 981 policies were issued, amounting to 290,290l.  
Annual premiums upon the new business of the year 7,094 19s. 6d.  
Annual income 58,388l.  
Policies in force 8,108, amounting 1,650,555l.  
Accumulated Fund 151,807l. 15s.  
Deaths during the year, 73; Claims arising therefrom, including bonuses, 16,390l. 15s. 6d., being less than that of the preceding year by 645l. 17s.  
Since the commencement of the Company the amount paid to the widows and other representatives of deceased members is 79,142l. 3s. 9d.  
JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

# THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

INSTITUTED 1837—INCORPORATED, 1848.  
**TRANSFER OF ASSURANCES.**—The terms of this Society mark it as peculiarly suited to the case of the many persons who had assured in offices which have recently been discontinued, or may be seeking amalgamation, and who may now wish to transfer their assurances to an office of undoubted stability.  
Although the former Policy may have subsisted for several years, it may generally be surrendered, or abandoned, with advantage even on the score of outlay, a new assurance of like amount being yet obtainable for the same, or a lower yearly premium.  
A "Table of Rates" of all the offices will be found in the "Post Magazine Almanack" (page 61) which will serve to illustrate this statement. Thus, suppose the case of a Policy for 500l. opened five years since at the age of 30, at a yearly premium of 12l. or 12l. 10s. which is a very usual rate. The age being now 35, a 500l. assurance can even yet be effected in the Scottish Provident Institution for a yearly premium of 11l. 14s. 6d. the assured having the additional benefit of any allowance he may get for surrender of the former policy.  
The Scottish Provident Institution is the only office which combines in one scale of contributions the advantage of participation in the whole profits with moderate premiums.

EXAMPLE OF ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE 1000l.

Age 25	30	35	40	45	50
21 18 0	2 1 6	2 8 10	3 4 9	3 5 9	4 1 7

Thus at age 30 a provision of 1,000l. can be secured for a yearly payment of 20l. 15s., which, if paid to most other mutual offices, would secure a Policy of 800l. only.  
Reports containing full information and forms of proposal may be had at the Head Office, or from the London Branch, 66, Gracechurch-street, City, E.C.  
JAMES WATSON, Manager.  
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# GOOD STATIONERY, at REASONABLE PRICES, at

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# ESTABLISHED 1838.—MONEY LENT

three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months, upon Personal or other available Security, without mortgage or insurance, from 5l. to 500l., repayable by quarterly, monthly, or weekly instalments. Other terms by special arrangement. Office private; Business strictly confidential.—FINSBURY LOAN OFFICE.—144, St. John-street-road, E.C. Open daily.

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**THE LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY**  
(Limited), 36A, MOORGATE-STREET, allow FIVE PER CENT. on all DEPOSITS, and make Advances from 20l. to 1,000l. on Mortgage Deposits of Deeds, Bills of Sale, or other Security, on moderate terms, repayable by easy instalments.  
ANDREW JAMES ROBY, Managing Director.

# MONEY ADVANCES.—Parties in Town or

Country requiring Money by way of LOAN, either on the bond fide securities of two personal friends, mortgage of property, reversions, &c., payable by Monthly or Quarterly instalments, or otherwise, should apply to Mr. A. C. Concanen, 32, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-lane, London, W.C. Established 1846. References of undeniable nature if required.

# LOANS, from 20l. to 1,000l., either with or

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THOS. BOURNE, Resident Secretary.

# IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.  
SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.  
LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY, Office, 60, Gower-street, London, Open daily from Nine till Six.  
Form of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.  
H. FLEAR, Manager.

# CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

**TO OBTAIN THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England,** be particular in addressing to PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C., as inferior Houses are continually copying Phillips and Co.'s Advertisements, in the hope of misleading the Public.  
Good strong useful Congou Tea .. 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., and 3s.  
Rich Souchong Tea .. 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., and 3s.  
Pure Coffees .. 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d., and 2s.  
A Price Current Free. Samples at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William Street, City; and send Tea, Coffee, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

# WHEATSTONE'S ENGLISH HARMONIUM.

UMS, in solid cases, manufactured by them expressly for churches, chapels, schools, &c., have the full compass of keys, are of the best quality of tone, best workmanship and material, and do not require tuning.

	Guinea
With 1 stop, oak case .....	10
With 1 stop, polished mahogany or figured oak case ..	12
With 3 stops, organ tones, large fine, oak case ..	15
With 5 stops, ditto .....	22
With 8 stops, ditto .....	34
With 10 stops, ditto .....	50

The tones of the latter can be produced either softer or louder than other Harmoniums that cost double the price. Price Medalist, 1851. An extensive assortment of French Harmoniums, with all the latest improvements, from the six-guinea school-room harmonium to the sixty-guinea one for the drawing-room, by Alexandre. Wheatstone and Co., 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

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# BRUSSELS CARPETS in SUPERIOR

QUANTITIES in 3d. to 5s. 6d. per yard. HOWITT and COMPANY, Carpet Manufacturers and House Furnishers, 225, 227, 229, and 230, High Holborn.

# PURIFIED BEDDING and BEDSTEADS.—

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STEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wooden Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut, &c. woods; Polished Deal and Japanned; all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.

# HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 160 Bed-

steads, as well as of 160 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 100, Tottenham-court-road, W.

# EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of costly

New and Second-hand FURNITURE, consisting of upwards of 100 complete sets of New and Second-hand Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room appendages, in every style suitable for the Cottage or Mansion, a great portion having been supplied by the most eminent House in London, and in condition equal to new, is now offered at less than half the original cost.

At DENT'S New and Second-hand Furniture Warehouse, 30, 31, 33, and 35, Crawford-street, Baker-street, Principal entrance, 50, Crawford-street.

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How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, with all Explanations, and Illustrated by 800 Engravings, to be had, post free, of F. and S. BENTON, City Furniture Warehouse, 9, 10, 11, Finsbury-place, City-road. Goods delivered free to any part of the kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Note our 184. Rosewood or Walnut Drawing-room Suite covered in velvet.

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CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH are respectfully informed that Messrs. COBBETT and CO. are now publishing an entirely New Edition of their HOUSE FURNISHING GUIDE, illustrated by 278 unequalled Engravings of every description of Household Furniture, with prices attached. A copy will be sent to Clergymen on application, gratis and Post-free.

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A Six-Roomed House ..	274 3 0
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COBBETT and CO., DEPTFORD BRIDGE, LONDON, E.E.

All Orders delivered Carriage Free, regardless of Distance.

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the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).

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Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

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And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.  
Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replying and Gilding as usual.

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LOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ladgate-hill, London.

# MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, war-

ranted good by the Master, shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

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MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William-street, City, London, where the largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

# MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE

and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	King's	Edly
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